The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 6,785.—New Series. **BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1870.** Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

BRINDISI STEAMERS.

CARRYING HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN AND CHINA MAILS HITHERTO SENT VIA MARSEILLES.

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

UNDER ARRANGEMENT with the English POST OFFICE authorities, the Mail hitherto sent by the P. & O. Steamers via Marseilles, will be despatched by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company from Alexandria to Brindisi until the end of the war. This route being now the regular Mail line, becomes the safest as well as the most expeditious route for passengers.

The undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival at Brindisi of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, an Express Train is run by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Milan, the Bremen Pass, Munich and Frankfort to Dover, THUS AVOIDING THE SEAT OF WAR.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	Rs. 110	Rs. 80	To ROME	Rs. 123	Rs. 89-8
,, VENICE	,, 128	,, 88	,, PARIS	,, 206	,, 156-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, 6th November, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. ELLORA, (1,727 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain G. N. Hector, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the 4th prox mo.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

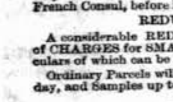
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 29th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th November, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE (via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck. (Without food)
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

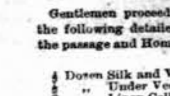
In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

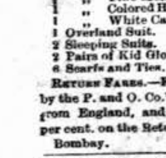
STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.



THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

FOR RANGOON.

With immediate despatch.



THE British Ship MARY ANNE. For Freight, &c., apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CITY of MADRID, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of Puttamary Mahadew, now lying at Carnac Bunder in Re Vulubdass Bhugwanjee, an Insolvent.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 1st day of November 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, on the premises by order of the Official Assignee, the right, title and interest of the above Insolvent in the Puttamary called Mahadew, of 87 Bombay Candies burden, No. 1,437, with all her tackle, &c., in the condition in which she is now lying.

For further particulars apply to the Official Assignee, High Court or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1870.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

PERIODICAL CLEARANCE SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK OF Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hummum Street.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will hold on the premises, in Hummum Street, occupied by Messrs. Soundy and Co., the usual periodical sale of the Surplus Stock of the said firm, in order to make room for several Shipments of New Season Goods—both arrived and about to arrive. The Sale on this occasion will comprise:—Pianos by Broadwood and Sons, and others. Harmoniums from Manufactory of Alexandre, Orchestrenas, Spare Barrels, Musical Boxes, Accordians, English and German Concertinas, Violins, Spare Bows, Guitars, Kerosine and Argand Lamps, Stationery, Inkstands, Blackwood's Ink in Pint and Quart Stone Bottles, Stationery Cabinets, Copying Presses and Books, Ledgers and Journals, Framed Pictures and Colored Photographs, Fancy Desks and Work Boxes, Binocculars and Opera Glasses, richly Silver-plated Dish Covers, Cruets and Tea Services, Loyset' Coffee Urns, Cash and Deed Boxes, Patent Ice-making Machines, Gazogenes for the immediate manufacture of Sodawater, some of Dr. Danchell's Patent Animal Charcoal Filters, Bicycles, Mirrors, one or two full Band Hand Organs with spare Barrels.

AND

A MAGNIFICENT SELF-ACTING ORGAN with 6 spare Barrels, in perfect order, in tone, execution, and effect equal to a full Military Band.

A few dozens of Claseri's pure Grape Brandy; by order of the Consignees, to close an account.

Bombay, 1st November 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of F. S. Leathes, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany semi grand Piano by Broadwood and Sons, a ditto ditto full-size Slate Billiard Table by Thurston, handsome Carriages, Horses, &c., Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of C. Griffiths, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very VALUABLE and HANDSOME ENGLISH MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD and RICHLY OPEN CARVED BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Elkington's Platedware, rich Crockery and Glassware, Handsome Pier Glasses in gilt frames, best Argand Chandeliers, &c., (and if not previously disposed of by private contract) Handsome Carriages, Horses, &c., at Cumballa Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 23rd, and THURSDAY the 24th November, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of William Nicol, Esq., proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 5 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainware, First-rate Cottage Piano by Cramer and Co., &c., and (if not previously disposed by private contract) a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton convertable into a Waggonette, a ditto ditto Brougham, a pair of handsome fast-trotting Arab Flea-bitten Grey and Chesnut Horses, the latter a first-rate saddle horse for either Lady or Gentleman sets of English double and single harness, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of Surgeon Major J. Mills.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One handsome light English-built barouche, by Thorn, almost new, with a pair of grey fleabitten Arab horses, and set of harness; goes well in single and double harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 1st November 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The EIGHTEENTH HALF YEARLY COMMUNICATION of the DISTRICT GRAND LODGE of BOMBAY and its TERRITORIES will be HELD at the Freemason's Hall, Byculla, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, at 6 o'clock.

W. H. HUSSEY, D. G. Secretary.

D. G. Lodge, Bombay, 1st November 1870.

NOTICE.—A GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be HELD in the Office of the Superintendent of Marine, on TUESDAY the 8th proximo, at 3 P.M., when the attendance of the Members is requested.

Bombay Yacht Club, 31st October 1870.

CHAMBER of COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 12 noon, at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the expediency of continuing the scheme for the measurement of Patent Pressed Bales sanctioned as an experiment in May last.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee, JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 1st November 1870.

THE BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING Company, Limited, will be HELD at the Company's Office near Raikhud, on WEDNESDAY the 9th proximo, to confirm the Resolution passed by the GENERAL MEETING THIS DAY held for WINDING UP the affairs and DISSOLVING the COMPANY.

By order, CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary.

Ahmedabad, 26th October 1870.

NOTICE.—In consequence of THIS OFFICE being FLOODED with APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT, the undersigned begs to notify that there are no VACANCIES in his Department.

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E., Executive Engineer, Municipality.

31st October 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship HAWARDEN CASTLE, Captain Jones, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods without delay, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents Ship Hawarden Castle.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

OVERLAND CARGO.

The s. s. RANGOON, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. POONAH, from Southampton, 1st October.
,, BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 9th October.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. SALSETTE, from Southampton, 24th September.
,, DALMATIAN, from Liverpool, 28th September.
,, NUBIA, from Marseilles, 2nd October.
,, APOLLO, from Trieste, 1st October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

THE GENTLEMAN into whose DOG-CART, on the arrival of the last English Mail at Apollo Bunder, were placed by MISTAKE a CARPET BAG, a BINOCULAR (by Favre and Leuba), an UMBRELLA, and a STICK, is requested kindly to communicate with the Owner, Dr. G. BÜHLER, Victoria Gardens.

MRS. CARROLL, MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, 1, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY ALWAYS ON HAND.

Dressmaking, Wedding and Mourning Orders, completed on the shortest notice with the greatest care and punctuality.

"Ladies' own Materials" made up!

CHARGES MODERATE!!

N.B.—Mrs. C. begs to draw the attention of her kind Constituents and the Public to her removal from 21 Bellasis Junction Road to the above place for the convenience of her Customers, and solicits a continuance of their favours.

Outstation Orders expeditiously executed.

GEO. NICOLL & Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, Medow Street, Bombay,

Are SELLING OFF, at greatly REDUCED PRICES for CASH, to effect a Speedy Sale, a portion of LAST YEAR'S STOCK, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, to make room for a large consignment of Goods to hand, and others to arrive shortly.

G. NICOLL & Co. have on hand a supply of Boots and Shoes personally selected by Mr. G. Nicoll in the English market, of a superior description to any hitherto imported. A Discount of 10 per cent allowed on all cash purchases. Up-country Constituents, to avail themselves of the above discount, should accompany all Orders with a Remittance.

DORABJEE JAMSHEDJEE & Co., BOOK-SELLERS, 9 Kalbadavi Road, Bombay.

Outstation Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference in Bombay.

Terms—8 Annas per Shilling.

	Rs.	
Disraeli's Lothair, 7th Edition, 1870	16	0
Tom Brown at Oxford, 1870	3	0
Browne's Milton (Clarendon) 2 vols. 1870	3	4
Selection from Earl Russel's Speeches, 2 vols. 1870	14	0
Mill's Irish Land Question, 1870	1	4
Letheby on Food, 1870	3	0
Killick's Handbook to Mill's Logic	1	12
Tyndall on Light, 1870	0	12
Lupton's English History for the Civil Service, &c.	3	12
Matheson's England to Delhi	15	12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 2ND NOV.

WIELAND'S CELEBRATED TROUPE OF MALE AND FEMALE DANCERS, PREMIER GYMNASTS, ACROBATS, AND BALLET ARTISTS.

First Grand Change of Performance and an entire New Programme.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF LILLIPUTIAN TOM THE LITTLE COMIQUE.

Come and See the Sensational Act,

THE LEAP FOR LIFE.

By J. Wieland and E. Magilton.

P.S.—First time ever performed in Bombay the Great Sensational Performance

THE NIAGARA LEAP.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	3
Upper Boxes	2
Pit	1

A plan of the House may be seen and Tickets obtained at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

Doors open at 8 P.M.; Performance to commence at 9.

T. WIELAND, Director.
S. R. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the ENGINEER INSPECTOR of STEAM BOILERS and PRIME MOVERS, and SECRETARY to the COMMISSION for the INSPECTION of STEAM BOILERS and PRIME MOVERS, has been REMOVED to the Pendals, Esplanade.

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY Limited, (in Liquidation), has been REMOVED to No. 5, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, a Self-driving PONY PHAETON, with Pole, Chains, and Shafts, and a pair of BAY PONIES, with Single and Double Harness. The whole turnout for Rs. 700.—Apply to the Office of CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICE.—LOST, GUZERATHI DAILY CASH and CREDIT BOOKS for the Sumvut year 1926, corresponding with the English years 1869-70, belonging to the undersigned. Whoever restores the same will be REWARDED Rs. 25 by the undersigned at his shop, situate in Khoja Street, near Null Bazar, House No. 1.

RAMDASS KHOOSHALLDASS.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON AND GRAIN RATES.

On and after the 1st November REVISED RATES for the CARRIAGE of COTTON to BOMBAY will come into FORCE.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES for the Carriage of Grain over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Bombay and Jubbulpore, and the East Indian and Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Railway Stations, will also come into FORCE on the 1st November.

Full information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.
Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.
Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.
Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16-3-1; 2nd cl. £11-19-4. To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

NOTICE.—A comfortable UPPER-STORIED HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill, TO BE LET from 15th November 1870. For further particulars apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, at the Small Cause Court, Bombay, Esplanade.

27th October 1870.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire	Rs. 4	
Brougham do. do.	,, 5	

Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT. PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST. EPPS'S COCOA. GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"by a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼ lb ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London.

TO EUROPEAN RESIDENTS IN INDIA. THE SOVEREIGN BOOT (FOR LADIES)

Made of soft Glove Kid, Channel Soles, Fancy Toes, Pliant Elastic Sides, Military Heels. Made expressly for Tropical Climates.

On the reception of twenty-one shillings stirling, the above will be sent out by pattern post, prepaid to any part of India, a pattern boot remitted to us through the PATTERN POST (costing a few pence) is sufficient guide for size, which is always registered for future use.

Illustrated Catalogues Post free on application.

MARSHALL AND WILLATS, 207 and 208 Oxford Street, London, W.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS E. PURSER and COMPANY, AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON, having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via the Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same.

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES, A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., Mangalore and Mercara, Messrs. JAMES, ANDREW & Co., Calicut.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS—LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRS and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded.

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to J. FARRELL, Secretary, Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT SEYSSEL.

NOTICES.

THE DEPOT of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will, from this date, be OPEN DAILY from 3 to 6 P.M., SUNDAYS excepted.

C. F. H. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

Money School, 1st September 1870.

TAPTEE BRIDGE.—DESIGNS and TENDERS received by the undersigned up to January 15th, 1871. For further particulars apply to W. SOWERBY, Esquire, Local Funds Engineer, Surat.

T. C. HOPE, Collector and President Local Fund Committee.

12th October 1870.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to noon on the 3rd proximo, for LANDING COALS from Vessels in Harbour to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s premises at Mazagon. Terms and conditions of Contract may be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—The undersigned will receive TENDERS up to noon on the 5th proximo, for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for DOCKING and UNDOCKING STEAMERS at the Company's Dock, Mazagon. Terms and conditions can be had on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on THURSDAY the 3rd day of November 1870 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to proceed with the consideration of the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1871.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th October 1870.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted, and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

THE FRERE LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the abovementioned Company will be HELD at 1, Church Street, Fort, on the 21st day of November 1870, at 3 P.M., to consider an Account showing the manner in which the WINDING UP of the Company has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

17th October 1870.

ELPHINSTONE LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—THIRD and FINAL DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS.—A FINAL DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the Company, at the rate of Rs. 21 1 anna on each OLD SHARE, and Rs. 12 7 annas on each NEW SHARE, will be MADE, at the Office of the undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names now appear on the Register, on and after TUESDAY, 1st November 1870.

W. NICOL, H. MAXWELL, W. G. HALL, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted:—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers:—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 11th and 25th November, and 9th and 23rd December.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 2nd, 16th and 30th November, and 14th and 28th December.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 9th and 23rd November, and 7th and 21st December.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 9th November and 27th December.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 25th November and 23rd December.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and, weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 1st, 15th, and 29th November, and 13th and 27th December.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 8th and 22nd November, and 6th and 20th December.

For KURRACHEE, 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November, and 5th, 12th, 19th, and 26th December.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 14th and 28th November, and 12th and 26th December.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 5th November and 3rd December.

Managing Agents...Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay...Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras...Messrs. BINNY & Co.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 8
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40 0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By appointment To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY, 22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

McCABE'S WATCHES. CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

It has come to the knowledge of the undersigned, that VERY INFERIOR WATCHES, not made by him, but bearing his well known name, are being offered to the Indian public, at prices which preclude the best workmanship and warranty.

PURCHASERS are advised to EXERCISE CAUTION in BUYING, and if they are in doubt, they can remit direct by Bank Draft, or otherwise.

Price Lists of Gold and Silver Watches forwarded on application post free.

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August 1865.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA. ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE. (By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL, (BY JEWANJEE & Co.,) AT THE JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA. (Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL. WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld). ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL. (NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the Property and Effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the ease, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

CHARGES MODERATE.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpass the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office, JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY *versus* THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, at Reduced Price, Rs. 8.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

THOMSON AND COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5 4	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4	,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0	,,
Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0	,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0	,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0	,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	quarts	32 0	,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0	,,
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0	,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0	,,

Also.

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

REDUCED RATES.

IN consequence of instructions from home to clear off our Stocks, as Messrs. CHARLES TOVEY and SON have, for the present, decided upon discontinuing further shipments of their Wines to this Presidency, we have Reduced our Prices, as shown in the List below, to which we beg your attention.

The Wines marked thus † may be had in Pints at Rs. 2 per Case extra.

OWEN AND OKELL, AGENTS FOR CHARLES TOVEY & SON.

CLARETS.

Reduced Rates. Rs. a. p.		Former selling Rates. Rs. a. p.
12 0 0	†Médoc Ordinaire, C. T.'s No. 4	15 0 0
16 0 0	†St. Emilion, C. T.'s No. 3	20 0 0
19 4 0	†St. Julien, C. T.'s No. 2 C (a good after-dinner Wine)	24 0 0
24 0 0	†St. Estèphe, C. T.'s No. 2 B	30 0 0
28 12 0	†Margaux, C. T.'s No. 2	33 0 0
32 0 0	†Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0 0
20 0 0	†HAUT SAUTERNE No. 1	25 0 0

BURGUNDIES.

20 0 0	†White Pouilly	25 0 0
24 0 0	†Chablis	30 0 0
24 0 0	†Red Beaune	30 0 0

(These Wines are especially recommended.)

CHAMPAGNES.

23 0 0	†Ay	26 0 0
34 0 0	†Extra dry Sillery Royal	40 0 0
40 0 0	Champagne in half pints, per 4 doz. case	50 0 0
15 0 0	†Ullaged Sparkling Wines, a few cases	15 0 0

PALE SHERRIES.

19 4 0	Soft, fine, dry dinner, No. 3	24 0 0
25 12 0	†Soft, fine, old dry, No. 2	32 0 0
32 0 0	†Very choice old dry, No. 1	40 0 0
35 4 0	†"Three Crowns" Solera	44 0 0
40 0 0	†La Perla	50 0 0

PORTS.

24 0 0	†Fine Fruity Old	30 0 0
28 12 0	†Very Choice Old	36 0 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

30 0 0	†Very Choice Muscat	36 0 0
33 0 0	†Die Blume der Mosel	40 0 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

33 0 0	†Die Perle des Reins	40 0 0

SPIRITS.

28 12 0	Charles Tovey's No. 1 Cognac, vintage 1865	32 0 0
23 4 0	Hollands Geneva, 15 squares	26 0 0
16 4 0	Old Tom and Unsweetened Gin	18 0 0
19 12 0	Irish and Scotch Whisky	22 0 0

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS, ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Beliatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
33 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0

The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.

	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

*** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
2[illegible] 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Mark. Seal. Quality and Peculiarity.

20 0*	(B) Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	(A) Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	(C) Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	(1) White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	(2) White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	(3) White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	(4) White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
29 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER, Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6	per dozen	Quarts.
,, 4	,,	Pints.
,, 12	,,	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS. THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

A further Shipment is due in all October per "JOHN LAWRENCE."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP. CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY, BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active and advancing for all sorts of shares, particularly for Spinning Companies.

CALCUTTA.—27TH OCTOBER 1870.

Government Securities—Only some small sums of 4 and 5 per cents sold at the lower quotations; large amounts were not procurable below the higher rates.

The following transactions were reported in shares:—
Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs 1,445.
Allahabad Bank shares, at Rs 10..;
Punjaub Bank shares, at Rs 80.
50 Bengal Printing Co's shares, at Rs 45 each.
East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs 247 per £20.
Great Eastern Hotel Co's shares, at Rs. 167.
Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co. in Liquidation shares, a time-bargain contract at Rs 250, for delivery in one month.
—*Englishman.*

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 29th October compared with the statement issued on the 22nd October:—

LIABILITIES.	22nd Oct.	29th Oct.
Proprietors' Capital paid up .... Rs.	50,00,000	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	39,54,595	42,26,336
Deposits at Head Office	1,7,87,166	1,76,91,304
Deposits at Branches	20,12,721	20,83,421
Bank Post Bills outstanding	8,51,647	8,51,756
Reserve	4,15,000	4,15,000
Undrawn Cash Credits	9,11,482	9,58,410
Rs	3,09,32,611	3,22,26,227
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	12,49,066	12,52,077
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	3,55,018	3,49,560
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals	24,30,314	23,96,509
Bills Discounted & purchased at do.	44,71,954	45,14,845
Dead Stock ...... 4,82,311 Less written off 40,000	4,42,311	4,42,311
Stamps	6,847	6,672
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	18,05,487	19,52,2[illegible]
Overdrafts	32,538	41,969
Govt. Reserve, Cash		2,26,330
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,44,03,164	1,51,01,110
Do. do. at Branches	44,67,041	47,02,065
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	12,68,871	12,40,552
Rs.	3,09,32,611	3,22,26,227

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ended 25th October, 1870.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.	a.	p.
Proprietors' Capital, paid-up		Rs. 2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		15,76,011	7	0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	Rs. 94,74,770-13-0	2,27,93,453	4	6
Do. at Branches	1,33,18,6?2-7-6			
Other Deposits at Head Office & Branches		3,06,13,8?4	3	4
Bank Post Bills, &c.		11,56,576	6	7
Sundries		6,27,249	4	3
Total Rs.		7,87,67,094	9	8
ASSETS.				
Government Securities		1,60,02,924	2	0
Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches		50,26,408	2	3
Accounts of Credit on ditto ditto ditto		44,75,293	5	4
Mercantile Bills discounted at ditto ditto		1,21,43,951	15	5
Dead Stock		11,34,606	0	10
Stamps		15,186	11	0
Balances with other Banks		12,31,614	11	7
Sundries		1,95,046	2	7
		3,42,25,031	3	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,84,20,644 6 6	4,45,42,063	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	Rs. 2,61,21,419 0 2			
Total Rs.		7,87,67,094	9	8

The above statement, compared with the return of the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.	
Govt. Try. Blce. at H. O.	3,344,582	4	6	increase
" at Branches	651,359	5	6	increase
Other Deposits	1,489,593	6	3	decrease
Bank Post Bills	86,129	11	5	increase
ASSETS.				
Government Securities ..... Rs.	110,000	0	0	increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	148,600	0	0	increase
Accounts on Credit of do	586,900	11	1	increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted	753,146	5	2	decrease
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,532,946	0	1	increase
Do at Branches	970,230	8	10	increase

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 31.

Elson, Quartermaster, 109th Regiment, on sick leave, from England.
Twigg, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Walker, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Crowdy, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Bond, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Glancy, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Settle, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Hawson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Whiteford, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Woods, Quartermaster, 18th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Mahaffy, Doctor, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, on sick leave, from England.
Bagot, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Rawson, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Smart, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Burns, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Stewart, Captain, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from England.
Alexander, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Konarski, Lieutenant, 25th King's Own Borderers, on leave, from England.
Fife, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Davis, Captain, Bengal Infantry, to appear before a medical board, from Almorah.
Cookson, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, from England.
Field, Colonel, 10th Regiment N. I., on furlough, from England.
Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.

PRESIDENCY PAY-OFFICE NOTICE.

Bombay, 31st October, 1870.

It is hereby notified that pay and allowances in arrears for Oct. 1870 will be issued to the troops, &c., on the undermentioned days, from 10 A.M. till 3 P.M. (except on Saturdays, when payments will be closed at 1 P.M., and no moneys will be received after that hour), and that all abstracts should be sent to the Pay Office for examination two clear days before payment:—

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd, General and Garrison Staff.
On Thursday, the 3rd, Officers on duty at the Presidency.
On Monday, the 7th, H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I. (or M.B.)
On Wednesday, the 9th, H. M.'s 22nd Regiment N. I.
On Friday, the 11th, Gun Carriage Department.
On Monday, the 14th, Colaba Sanitarium.
On Tuesday, the 15th, Ordnance Department.
On Monday, the 21st, Roman Catholic Orphanage.
On Tuesday, the 22nd, Byculla Schools.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 29th October, 1870.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 416, 453, and 466 of 1870, the following alteration will take place in the relief of the season:—

Royal Artillery, 6th Brigade.
Head Quarters, from Mhow to Bombay.
No 2 Battery, from Aden to Bombay.
No. 3 Battery, from Aden to Bombay.
No. 6 Battery, from Poona to Bombay.
2nd Foot, 1st Battalion, from Poona and Sattara to Belgaum.
49th Foot, from Deesa and Aboo to Poona, Bombay, Satara, and Asserghur.
56th Foot, from England to Poona.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty, by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the dates specified:—

Major J F Berthon, Staff Corps, Superintendent Government Cattle Farm, Alligaum, on 15th October 1870.

Surgeon J. Mennie, Staff Corps, Poona, on 22nd October 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following transfer:—

Captain C J. S Cahill, Staff Corps, from officiating Wing Subaltern 21st N. I., to officiating Second Wing Subaltern 14th N. I.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani according to the lower standard:—

Captain C. Thornhill, 6th Brigade R. A.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 638, 22nd instant, Lieut.-Colonel J. Bates, Staff Corps, is appointed President of the Committee therein alluded to, vice Lieut.-Colonel Briggs, C B., relieved.

22nd Regiment N I—Major W Blakeney, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough of Lieut-Colonel Campbell, or until further orders.

Sappers and Miners.—Second Captain J H R Cruickshank, Royal Engineers, to be Adjutant and Superintendent of Instructor. Dated 1st November 1870.

Captain C P Newport, Staff Corps, to officiate as Quartermaster and Interpreter and Superintendent of Park and Field Train, pending the appointment of an officer of Royal Engineers. Dated 1st November 1870.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Baroda Station Order.—Dated 10th October 1870, appointing Lieut. and Adjutant S. Carter, 4th N. I., Station Staff Officer at Baroda, with effect from the 19th idem, vice Lieut. Heath, 26th N. I.

83rd Foot.—Regimental Order, dated 26th instant, appointing the following officers to act as Committee of Paymastership:—

President—Major J. Wakefield.
Members—Captain W. C. Strickland, and Lieutenant W. Stewart.

Major Wakefield to perform the duties of Paymaster on the responsibility of the Committee.

24th Regiment N. I.—Regimental Order, dated 15th October 1870, directing Lieutenant and Adjutant F. M. Hunter to officiate as Wing Officer in addition to his own duties, vice Captain Hawthorn proceeded on leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence—

Royal Artillery.—2nd Captain T. C Fletcher, 18th Brigade, from date of departure for 6 months in India, on urgent private affairs.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign H S A Fuller, from 30th October to 15th November 1870, in extension, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a Civil and Military Examination Committee.

49th Foot—Major R D Astley, to Mount Aboo, from 5th to 19th October 1870, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

88th Foot.—Ensign F B Smith, 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation 30th Regiment N I, to Bombay, from 1st November 1870 to 25th February 1870, to study the language.

Staff Corps.—Colonel E A Green, Commandant 19th N I, to 20th December 1870, in extension of leave granted him under G O C No. 43, of 23rd July last.

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Colonel W. Rice, to Bombay, from 14th to 30th November 1870, on private affairs.

Lieut. W. de W. Van, Wing Subaltern 3rd Regiment N. I, to Bombay, from 18th October to 16th November 1870, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 25.)

Surgeon G. E. Whitton, M.B., Civil Surgeon of Cochin, preparatory leave for thirty days, to proceed to Madras for the purpose of obtaining leave to Europe on medical certificate.

Mr. Boyd Horsbrugh is appointed to act as Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort St George in Vizagapatam during the employment of Mr. Boswell on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Francis Grahame to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District during the employment of Mr. Woodroffe on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. James Dunning Baker Gribble, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool during the employment of Mr. Storr on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Edward Turner to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Godavery District—To join immediately.

Mr. William Alexander Willoch to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Chingleput District.

Mr. George Kennaway Chamberlain to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot.

Mr. W. E. Fox to act as Appraiser of Sea Customs, Madras, during the absence of Mr. T. G. Blake on privilege leave or until further orders—To have effect from the 14th Oct.

Major Edward Lewis Hankin, Madras Staff Corps, to be Joint Magistrate of Ootacamund.

Captain Arthur Marriott Lys, Madras Staff Corps, to act as Magistrate of Police for the Town of Madras during the absence of Captain Weldon on leave, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry E. Dynely, officiating Commandant of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to be a Lay Trustee of the Chaplaincy of Trinity Church, Bellary, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Hillard.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Foster Brockman, officiating Resident Assistant Surgeon in the General Hospital with charge of Out-patients, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, to be Resident Assistant Surgeon in the General Hospital with charge of Out-patients, and Professor of Pathology in the Medical College, vice Assistant Surgeon J B. Thomas, who resigns at his own request.

The following transfers are ordered:—

Captain G. J. F. Begbie, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the third grade, from the Cuddapah to the Godavery District.

Mr. G. J. Turner, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, from the Godavery to the Cuddapah District, for the charge of the Madnapally Range.

Adverting to the Notification to the Government of India, No. 341, dated 7th October 1870, re-published in this day's *Gazette*, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned Officers be graded as follows:—

As Chief Engineer of Class II.
Colonel J. C. Anderson, R.E., C. S. I., Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

As Chief Engineers of Class III,
Major J. Mullins, R.E., Consulting Engineer for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.
Major J. H. M. Shaw Stewart, R E., Consulting Engineer for Railways.

As Superintending Engineers of the 1st Grade.
Colonel A. J. M. Boileau, R.E.
Do. G. W. Walker, R E.
Do. E. A. Foord, R E.

As Superintending Engineers of the 2nd Grade.
Captain J. G. Ryves, R.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. S Moberly, R E.
Captain R. F. Oakes, R.E.

As Superintending Engineers of the 3rd Grade.
Colonel F. J. Moberly, R.E.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bean, R.F.

As Executive Engineer of the 1st Grade.
Major H. N. D. Prendergast, R.E, V.C., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways.

As Executive Engineer of the 4th Grade.
Lieutenant W. H. Coaker, R.E., Assistant Consulting Engineer for Railways.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieutenant Robert Græme Elphinstone Dalrymple, of Her Majesty's 19th Hussars, Acting Adjutant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard, is admitted to the Staff Corps, with benefit of present rank, from 12th October 1869, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Major Western George Morris, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, having completed 20 years' service, will rank as Major by Brevet, from the 11th August 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. Hawkins, Cadre 40th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia, on furlough medical certificate for eight months, under the Regulations of 1796, and to embark from Madras.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Bangalore, 17th October 1870.

Staff Assistant Surgeon T. Kingstone, M. D., who arrived at Cannanore with Volunteers, is directed to do duty with 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles at Bellary—To join at public expense.

The following removal is ordered:—

Asst. Surgn. A. O. Applin, R.A., from E Batty. 20th Brigade Royal Arty., Cannanore, to B Batty. 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, Trichinopoly, at the public expense.

In accordance with G. O. G. 16th September 1870 which place the services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. T. Boddam only temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, that officer will retain his appointment as Wing Officer of the 27th Native Infantry, and so much of G. O. C. C. 14th September 1870, as appointed Lieut-Colonel C. Nicholls, Wing Officer of the 27th Native Infantry, is cancelled—Lieutenant Colonel Nicholls is officiating 2nd in Command and temporarily Commandant of the 27th Native Infantry.

Ensign A. W. Carter, 2nd Wing Subaltern 15th Regiment Native Infantry, will continue to do duty with the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, until the 30th April 1871.

Ensign G. C. Fenwick, 2nd Wing Subaltern 11th Regiment Native Infantry, will continue to do duty with the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, until the 30th November 1870.

Leave of absence:—

45th Foot.—Ensign F. P. Gosling, in continuation—Madras, S. C., to appear before a medical board.

76th Foot.—Captain J. Talbot, in continuation—Madras S. C., to appear before a medical board.

Infantry.—Colonel C. P. Y. Triscott, Commandant 13th Native Infantry, for one month, from date of departure, under Regulations of 1868—Bombay, S. C., to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant H. E. A. Lawford, attached to 32nd Native Infantry, in extension for four days, from 26th to 30th September 1870—To enable him to join.

Staff Corps.—Major G. B. Bowen, from 6th August to 13th October 1870—Madras, private affairs, under the Regulations of 1868.

Cadre 7th Light Cavalry.—Captain A. A. Gordon, attached to 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, from date of departure, under furlough Regulations of 1868—Bombay, S. C. to appear before a medical board.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
31	M S. Elphinstone (s)	Raffin	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Martaban (s)	Heusman	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Aden, Juddah and Hoodooda began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel	Commander	From
27	Gainsborough	Charlton	Gravesend, July 14.
	Martaban	Williams	Liverpool, July 2.
	Fathel Remany	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 15.
	Syria	Loch	Hartlepool, June 30
	Gilbert Thompson	Blake	Liverpool, June 28.
	Wild Rose	Vaswell	Newcastle, June 13.
	Alice Davies	Craig	Point de Galle.
	Phrenologist	Jones	Liverpool, June 21.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel		From
24	Ethiopia (s)		Bombay.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel		To
25	Ethiopia (s)		Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—31ST OCTOBER.

FROM LONDON.

Monarchy, 60 cases brandy, Bouneviaille and Sebille.
Gitana, 4,031 No. Swedish iron bars, Edward Bates & Co.
Fluellen, 600 packets candles, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jejeebhoy.
Balkamah, 1 case perfumery, 1 case tobacco, 1 case hardware, Cowasjee Dadabhoy.
Ellen Bates, 52 packages glassware, Sillamanjee Rujubally; 2 cases hardware, Tajbhoy Allebhoy.
Flora, 4 hogsheads glassware, H. D. Freck & Co.
Alabama (s), 39 cases moselle, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Green Hood (s), 50 cases portwine, Cutler, Palmer & Co.
Thomas Bell, 24 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 25 cases copper braziers, B. Ambaidass; 3 cases hardware, N. and B. Wadia & Co.
Victoria Cross, 50 cases copper braziers, B. Ambadass; 2 cases shebbing tubes, Oriental S. and W. Company.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Madrid, 3 cases sherry wine, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Rangoon (s), 4 cases English books, Thacker, Vining & Co.
Nubia (s), 10 cases champagne, Payne & Co.
Golconda (s), 1 case microscopes Forbes, & Co.
Behar (s), 1 case medicine, Pelly & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—31ST OCTOBER.

FOR LONDON.

Ellora (s), 6 bales cow hides, Cassumbhoy Nanjee, 409 pieces elephant teeth, Narronjee Damodhur.
Delawar, 7 packages jamalgota, Hussum Khan.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellora (s), 30 bales cotton, Jewraz Muljee; 66 bales wool, Chayla Dutoo; 50 bales wool and 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.; 19 bales cotton, Courjee Ludha; 41 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 50 bales wool, Damodhur Muthooradass.

Glensanuox, 180 cwts. buffalo horns, Oomurbhoy Chandabhoy; 19 bales cotton, G. F. Pim & Co.; 69½ bales cotton, Goculdass Heerjee & Co.; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co.; 37 bales cotton, Tribhowun Runsord; 38 bales cotton, Veerchund Curumchund: 150 bales cotton, Mohunlall Khoosalchund.

J. C. Bottlebhoi, 1½ bale cotton, Caleedass Morarjee; 26 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ramdayall Rampertap; 30 bales wool, Keerpall Jairaj; 46 bales wool, Jacob Sawoo & Co.; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimanram; 250 cwts. buffalo horns, Peerbhoy Asser; 100 bales cotton, Muljee Ruttonsey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ellora (s), 500 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 50 bales cotton, G. Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 107 bales cotton, Behemoobhoy Habibboy.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packets leave Bombay on Sunday morning.

The next Overland Mail will be despatched on the 5th instant.

The Mail closes at the General Post Office at 7 P.M. on Saturday.

The after-packet remains open till 6 A.M. on Sunday, for the reception of letters on which the usual fee of 8 annas is prepaid by stamps in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received up to 4 P.M. on Saturday.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several branch offices is 5 P.M.

Late letters may be posted at the Pier Post Office till 7 A.M on Sunday.

The following Telegram has been received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, dated London, the 19th October 1870, *viz.*—

"Owing to apprehended interruption of Mail route through France, Indian Mails will now go by Germany and Brindisi, instead of by Marseilles. Collect on Letters and Newspapers, Brindisi rates; and on Books—one penny per 4 ounces more than by Marseilles. Please give instructions."

Under the arrangement described above, the Marseilles route, as well as the present route, via Brindisi and France, will be regarded as entirely superseded by the new Brindisi and Germany route. The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence sent by this new route to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, will be as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 10, pie 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—2 annas per ½ ounce more than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent viâ Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

This Postal Notice does not in the least affect the rules and regulations published in this Office Notification, * dated 19th August last, relative to the transmission of Correspondence for certain Foreign Countries of Europe via Italy.

BOMBAY CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS will be HELD at the CLUB-HOUSE THIS DAY (TUESDAY), November 1, at 5 o'clock P.M. W. P. WALSHE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 1st November, 1870.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HEFFERNAN—September 16th, at Walmer, Kent, England, the wife of Mr. G. H. Heffernan, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

DALGLEESH—October 22nd, at Doudpore Factory, Tirhoot, the wife of E. Dalgleesh, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ONRAET—FAWCETT—October 25th, at St. James's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Dr. Jarbo, P. T. Onraet, Esq., of Bhaugulpore, to Emily, widow of the late R. St. J. C. Fawcett. —No cards.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

BLYTH—October 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Fred, Blyth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JAMES—BULLOCK—October 22nd, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. A. R. Symonds, Samuel Hubbard James, Civil Engineer, to Eleanor Selina, eldest daughter of late Samuel Bullock, Esq., Lyddington, Rutland, England.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

MARRIAGE.

REID—PUGHE—October 25th, at Chuprah, by the Rev. Charles E. Wheeler, Donald N. Reid, to Emma Frances, second daughter of the late J. G. Pughe, Esq.

DEATH.

WORSLEY—October 24th, at Nynee Tal, of bronchitis, Frederick William Mant, son of Captain Worsley, 7th N. I., aged 6 weeks.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1870.

LORD MAYO's promenade in Rajpootana has been enlivened by a political incident. The Maharajah of Jodhpore thought fit to show his temper at Ajmere by staying away from the Durbar, because he was not allowed precedence over the Maharana of Odeypore. We are told that there was a moving scene in the camp of the ruler of Marwar. Before him was Captain Impey using "argument;" the councillors of the chief and his son on bended knees, piling turbans at his feet, while the weak man sat sullen and obstinate; and finally, like a spoiled child, broke the monotony of resistance by giving way to a "passionate fit of tears." This is how the Maharajah Tukht Singh came to stay away from the Durbar, and to put a slight on the Viceroy. Preliminary punishment followed hard upon. It was out of the question that the Viceroy should call upon him; and, in addition, he was not allowed to turn out a guard or fire a gun, or hoist a flag, when Lord Mayo passed through the camp. Moreover, he was ordered to go home as fast as possible by break of day, and commanded to state "why" he had played the fool. Severe; but not too severe. An old offender, the Maharajah has now probably crowned the edifice of misrule with a handsome circlet of ill-temper, and it is not too much to suppose that his chiefship will soon be among the things that were.

Yet we may spare a little pity for this poor man. He is not wholly bad; only incompetent and weak, grievous sins in a ruler; oftentimes worse than strength and ability without too much conscience. "When he first ascended the throne," writes Colonel Brooke, "Maharajah Tukht Singh was energetic and attentive to business;" but he was also "suspicious and vacillating," and moreover "gave way to indulgence;" that is, he drank "spirituous liquors," and passed much time in the zenana. In 1867-8 "the country was drifting into a helpless state of weakness and misrule." No public business was transacted; and there were dissensions in the Maharajah's family; and when Colonel Keating and Colonel Brooke arrived at Jodhpore in 1868 they found the affairs in this state—"The Maharajah had shut himself up in his zenana, and was accessible only to slave-girls and eunuchs, who monopolized all influence, and through whom only could messages reach the royal ears. The revenues were either squandered by unworthy favourites, or else hoarded in the palace. Outside a system of plunder and oppression prevailed, and there was not even the semblance of justice. No crime was punished, and no check was placed on bribery, peculation, or extortion, whilst the humane character of the Maharajah much increased the evil."

Here was painful weakness the effects of which were increased by an indisposition to severity. The disorder in the State rose to the pitch of insurrection, and, of course, the disintegrating British had to step in and restore some sort of peace and order. Colonel Brooke reports that this feat was accomplished after long negotiations, and an agreement was concluded "to remain in force, four years, unless in the meantime a continuance of misrule, or the weakness of the Marwar administration"—for they formed a sort of Cabinet—"should force the Government of India to active interference." Colonel Brooke, writing in June '69, says that the Maharajah had failed to carry out some of its provisions; notably the clause whereby he undertook to provide "the ministry" with fifteen lakhs; for he had only paid over eight lakhs and a-half. But the Maharajah had improved under the chastening rod of adversity. "He is now," says Colonel Brooke, June 1869, "strong and robust in health" having given up drinking at least, "and, instead of shutting himself up in his private apartments, devotes several hours daily to public business. I do not despair of his recovering some of the promptitude and energy he first exhibited. Sincerely loyal in his feelings to the British Government, courteous in address, and hospitable and kind in all his relations, for a time the Maharajah was led by bad advisers to disregard the advice of the political officers deputed to his court. The shock which his Government has sustained has shown him that his chief dependence must be on the support of the British Government, and he has now thrown aside all idea of acting in opposition to its wishes."

He was probably quite loyal when, yielding to his vanity or pride, he stayed away from the Durbar at Ajmere and wept. But a man of this stamp is obviously unfit for rule. No doubt his Thakoors are a lively, unmanageable set of country gentlemen; but they have shown great patience and forbearance under very neglectful treatment; and it is tolerably plain that a strong man would be master in Marwar, as elsewhere, by virtue of his strength. Probably the Maharajah has had a cold fit of repentance, after his hot fit of tearful wrath; yet the known weakness of the man, and his "incapacity for any permanent attention to business," ought to show the Government of India that Marwar should have a new ruler. The young man who implored his father to attend the Durbar is the only possible choice. He is not a boy, being in his thirty-third year. When the settlement was made in 1869, to him was awarded a pergunnah in lieu of all demands; and "since he took possession of Godwar," writes Colonel Brooke, "he has displayed considerable energy in hunting up various predatory gangs of Meenas." More of the heir apparent, we have been unable to discover in the reports. Colonel Keatinge, clearly, had no confidence in the arrangement of 1869, since he states that up to September of that year the conditions had not been fulfilled, and that the improvement in the administration had been excessively small. "The settlement of the question of the 'Hookumnameh' or succession tax,'" he significantly adds, "would in itself have saved a Government that possessed any vitality." The Government has the alternative of displacing the Maharajah and of replacing him by his son, or of itself assuming the government of Marwar, since it is highly expedient that some step should mark how deeply the Government disapproves, not less of the Maharajah's conduct at Ajmere than of his misrule in Marwar. Colonel Keatinge has evidently considered the possibility of our being forced to administer the country, since in his report he pointedly quotes a vivid passage from Colonel Brooke's observations, showing "the difficulties" with which we shall have to contend. The picture is not inviting. "The selection [of ministers] was rather restricted, as the choice lay among families opposed to one another on ordinary occasions, but when in office, joining to make the State their common prey. Avarice, the corroding canker in the soul of the Marwaree, is the bane of the country, and makes worthless those who otherwise would be valuable servants. Want of veracity, dishonesty, and corruption, follow in the train, and to this must be added deceit and procrastination in the performance of business, since the greater amount of profit can be made by keeping the ruler and the Thakoors at variance: not only do the ministers of the State labour to this end, but also the Kamdars of the Thakoors, who are of the same class." Such is the State which it may fall to the lot of some "disintegrating" Englishman to set in order.

The speech of the Viceroy to the chiefs of Rajpootana calls for no comment. It is simply the worthy speech of a worthy nobleman whose good nature is proverbial: full of truthful statements and excellent advice; and just pointed with a taking epigrammatic sentence which will be as gratifying to many as if it were new. "The hours of conquest are past, the age of improvement has begun." The golden age, happily for man, is always dawning; but the sun never gets above the horizon. "I am here but for a time," said the Viceroy; "the able and ardent officers who surround me will, at no distant period, return to their English homes; but the power which we represent will endure for ages." No doubt the power—the English race in its northern abode—will last for ages, but the representatives of that power here will not last for ages, unless the improvement which has begun, is allowed to grow gradually, and is not forced on by eager men, who, enchanted by the ends in view, are apt to err in the choice of means. Doubtless we are here to improve this land; doubtless that our efforts are directed to benefit chiefs and people. But our ardour may carry us not too far and too fast; and there have been many signs of late that the ability and ardour at the head of affairs all through the country has used the spur too freely. Not all improvement, but most of the improvement so eagerly sought, can only be had at the expense of increased taxation; and a golden age whose dawning is preceded by a flaming aurora of taxes is certain to end in storm and confusion. We quarrel not with motives which are exalted and exalting; but we are bound to warn that the best of motives sometimes issue in bad results; and that the promise with which men begin ends in bitter disappointment; because although good-will turned on the steam, prudence did not sit at the bottom of the boat as ballast.

THE general court martial ordered for the trial of Ensign Gilbert, H. M.'s 60th Rifles, stationed at Bellary, is to assemble at Madras on the 1st November. Colonel Parish, C.B., H. M.'s 45th Foot, has been nominated president, Colonel Kennedy, of the Rifles, is to be prosecutor. It is said the Colonel saw occasion to place the Ensign under arrest when on parade, and that Mr. Gilbert at once took off his sword and threw it violently on the ground. Referring to the case the "Madras Mail" remarks:—

"There is just now intense commotion in the regiment of 60th Rifles stationed at Bellary, and the Commander-in-Chief has directed a court martial to be held which promises to rival in interest that in the notorious Crawley case. Under these circumstances we abstain from offering any opinion which might be construed into a pre-judgment of a case which is still under inquiry. We therefore merely confine ourselves to a plain statement of the facts which have reached us. It is said, then, that the new colonel of the regiment is a very strict disciplinarian, and that there has been some bad feeling in the regiment for some time past. Matters came to a crisis the other day when one of the ensigns, feeling aggrieved at the way in which he was treated by the commanding officer on parade, threw down his sword and openly refused to obey orders; in fact, mutinied. The most extraordinary part of the affair is that all the regiment, officers and men, take the part of the young officer. It is said that there was an audible murmur in the ranks at the treatment he was subjected to, and that the men have got up a purse to employ counsel for him. A court of inquiry has already been held, at which some rather strongly-worded evidence appears to have been given. A court martial has now been ordered, and may possibly be held in Madras."

DEPARTURE OF THE 89TH REGIMENT.

THE 89th Regiment which arrived here from England by the troopship Jumna on Sunday morning will proceed to Cannanore to-day in the s. s. Dalhousie and the ships Calcutta and Queen of Australia—the latter in tow of the Dalhousie. The ships will then proceed to Vingorla but the Dalhousie will return to Bombay.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.

WE learn that the steamers Mauritius and Bellona, which have been taken up by Government for the conveyance of troops, will leave Bombay for Cannanore probably to-morrow, and there receive on board the 13th Madras Native Infantry for Hongkong. The head quarters consists of four officers, and 450 men with 110 followers, and the second wing comprises the same number of officers and 400 men with 100 followers. The Mauritius and Bellona will on arrival at Hongkong receive the 29th Madras Native Infantry for conveyance to Bombay.

RELIEFS TO ADEN.

AFTER conveying the 89th Regiment to Cannanore the ships Calcutta and Queen of Australia will proceed to Vingorla and convey thence the 5th Native Light Infantry to Aden. The officers of that regiment are Lieutenant-Colonel Roome, Major Bannerman, Captains Brown, Hunt and Madden, Ensign Maitland and Assistant Surgeon Day, besides fourteen native officers, 669 men, 320 women and 300 followers. The Calcutta and Queen of Australia will then fetch the 12th Native Infantry from Aden to Vingorla. That regiment comprises Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Captain Sir T. Louis, Lieutenants Way, Scott and Sealy and Assistant-Surgeon Alleyne, fifteen native officers, 688 men, 230 women and 220 followers. The 12th N. I. will proceed from Vingorla to Belgaum.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MANCHESTER, 7TH OCT.

THIS war, which has been fatal to so many false conceits, has now dissipated the "sturdy yeoman" delusion. We all know with what enthusiasm Mr. Mill and his friends speak of the peasant proprietor—how he is, in their eyes, the model man, rich enough to be independent, yet too poor to be corrupted by luxury and idleness, and formed to be the champion of freedom at home and the most stalwart defender of his country against foreign foes. Look, we have often been told, at the magnificent conduct of the small proprietors of France after the Revolution—how they rushed to the front to keep their country free and independent. And it is, no doubt, true that the men who had divided among themselves the lands of the clergy and the nobles were most fervent in their resolution to resist to the last the *emigrés* and the coalition. But the same law of enlightened self-interest that made this "sturdy yeoman" of 1792 a fierce democrat at home and a hero in war, lest his property should be taken away from him again by its original owners, has now converted his grandson into a timid conservative, who welcomes the despotic rule of a French Cæsar, or the protecting power of a strong invader, provided only he be assured that order will be maintained, and his paternal fields preserved from passing by another revolution into the hands of the socialists. A correspondent who has had frequent opportunities of conversing with French peasants says, you everywhere hear them expressing sentiments of this kind—"Do you think that my sons, who plough the land which will be theirs at my death, would take up arms to fight for anything else than this farm and its inmates?" Lovers of peace may congratulate themselves on this decay of the sentiment of national honour in the French peasantry. But the temper described is that of slaves, not of freemen, and the cause of human progress has nothing to gain from a peace which would be like the peace of the Roman empire, serving only to prepare civilised nations to become the prey of some stronghanded and unscrupulous barbarian. As for France, if it be indeed true that the spirit of patriotism in her people has been killed by that law of inheritance which parcels out the soil of the country amongst an inert mass of small proprietors, who, being neither rich enough to have leisure for the studies that enlarge men's minds, nor poor enough to be ambitious and enterprising, have no thought but to live and die on their own ground, careless of, or too unintelligent to comprehend, any interests beyond and above that of their own households, then what we are witnessing to-day is not the overthrow of an army alone, but the utter collapse of a famous nation.

Really, it begins to look as if that would be the end of the war. It is now five weeks since the capitulation of Sedan. Paris has been blockaded for a fortnight; the heavy siege guns to bombard it are in position; and King William has moved his head-quarters to Versailles to take immediate direction of the operations for reducing the capital to surrender. Meanwhile, Strasbourg has fallen, and the besieging force set free to guard the communications with Germany, while another army has been formed to advance through Upper Alsace on Lyons. Thus, the Germans are strong enough not merely to besiege Paris and Metz, and to keep free and untouched communications extending over more than 300 miles, but to conduct independent offensive operations in the south-east of France and send flying columns to reconnoitre and collect supplies as far as Orleans in the south, Le Mans in the south-west, and Rouen and Beauvais in the west and north-west, at distances of from 40 to 70 miles from the capital. Now what, on the other hand, has been the net result, up to this time, of all the French talk about *levées en masse*, armies of the Loire and of Lyons, and corps of Francs-tireurs assembling by thousands, all to unite in falling upon the Prussians and cutting off their line of retreat? All these immense national exertions have enabled the French to win one petty skirmish near Orleans, and recapture a few cattle and sheep that the Prussians were carrying away. The Germans themselves truly say that nowhere from east to west of their line of march through France have they found any traces of the patriotic resistance that is spoken of as likely to be so formidable. At Metz and Paris the organised troops continue to fight boldly but unsuccessfully, but neither of these places can hold out another month; and, if the forces now employed in besieging Metz and Paris are sufficient to hold in check all the military strength of France outside, what will the French people do when the armies of the King and Prince Frederick Charles are set free to march southwards? Not only is there, apparently, no plan of action, and no will among the people to execute it if there were one, but within Paris the National and the Mobile Guards are quarrelling with one another. Yet, with the nation in this distracted state—as helpless, one might say, as the English were in presence of the Norman army after Hastings—one whom the *Times* describes as "an eminent French thinker" assures us, with evident sincerity, that he believes France has not yet accustomed herself to the idea of a serious war; "but, if a feeling of national humiliation and suffering once take hold of her, God alone knows what the consequences may be." Is it not pitiful, this striving of good Frenchmen to persuade themselves that France may some day yet be awakened from her fatal slumber? How inadequate must be their appreciation of the true condition of their country, when they weary and sadden Europe with these oft-repeated prophecies of the terrible vengeance France is about to take upon the hated enemy!

So little authentic news comes from Metz that your readers will, I think, be interested in the enclosed correspondence,* which I cut from the *Manchester Guardian* of yesterday and to-day, and on which you can rely as genuine. The most interesting bit of news in the letters is that confirming the statement about General Bourbaki having left Metz on a mission of some kind. Nothing has been so much talked about this week as the "Bourbaki mystery," of which several versions have been given in the English papers. You will see in to-day's *Standard* a letter from the "Monsieur N." who has had the credit for a few days of having hoaxed even Count Bismarck. He appears to be a sincere partisan of the Bonapartes, and to have gained somehow such influence at the Prussian head-quarters that he was allowed to pass into Metz and bring out General Bourbaki to see the Empress. It is not necessary to assume that Bismarck was really taken in by this mysterious diplomatic agent, or that the German Minister is plotting for a Bonapartist restoration. Nothing could serve the German purpose better than to have one French army fighting in Paris for the Republic, and another in Metz for the Empire.

The German Chancellor has a busy time of it, contradicting all the rumours that are set afloat just now about what he is supposed to have said or done. In his despatch giving an account of the negotiations for peace, he refutes several misstatements made by M. Jules Favre in his report, and notably denies that he ever used any such words as, "I don't wish for an armistice at any price." He also maintains that the negotiations were broken off before the terms of peace had been discussed, and that he never formally defined what those terms would be. Still, I think it will be admitted that Jules Favre, if he was inexact in some details, correctly appreciated the spirit in which Bismarck received him. If the German Minister had not been averse to granting an armistice at all, he would have made the terms easier, after M. Favre had humbled himself to come to beg for peace. So, again, although conditions of peace were not formally stated, Bismarck seems to have made no secret in conversation of what would be demanded, and in his diplomatic circulars he has since explained and justified the claim which the French Minister understood him to put forward. But, not content with replying to Ministers of State, Count Bismarck keeps an eye on the special correspondents of the English newspapers, and stops their romancing in a very summary fashion. Poor Mr. W. H. Russell, the travelling companion of princes and statesmen—who was popularly supposed, in this country, to know a little more about whatever was going on than Bismarck himself—was disposed of the other day in a curt telegram, which informed all Europe that the circumstantial narrative Mr. Russell had given in his best manner of the conversation between King William and the Emperor Napoleon after the surrender of Sedan was "founded upon mere invention." The *Times*, very stupidly, and very unfairly for its readers, who may be presumed to wish to know the truth even if they don't often get it, would not publish this telegram, which of course gave great delight in every other newspaper office in the country. But Bismarck is evidently no respecter of newspapers; for, having demolished the *Times* on Monday, he yesterday annihilated the *Telegraph*. "I do not," he says, in a telegram to Mr. Reuter, "hold the opinion that the Republican institutions of France constitute a danger for Germany; nor have I, as is asserted in a letter of the 17th ultimo, published in the *Daily Telegraph*, ever expressed such a view to Mr. Malet or to any other person." The correspondents who have been bragging of their familiar intercourse with Count Bismarck—who seems indeed to despise men too much to be afraid of mixing with them and letting them try whether they can get anything out of him—must have been slightly taken aback by these telegrams. I don't know how many valuable leading articles, too, have been written to prove that the great German statesman was wrong in denouncing the French Republic; and here it turns out that he never denounced it at all. Luckily, the leading articles are forgotten by this time, with most of the other rubbish that the gentle British public swallows every morning. To do Count Bismarck justice, I do not suppose he is afraid of any danger for Germany, nor has he any reason to be. Perhaps he may turn out to be the instrument chosen by Providence for demonstrating to all Europe that the terror of the Revolution, which has held Europe in awe for the last eighty years, is a mere bugbear which no one need be afraid of. He has killed the demon of licence, or liberty as all used to call it, at home, driven it out of France, and even allowed Victor Emmanuel to suppress it in Italy. In fact, the spasmodic energy of what poor Louis Napoleon used to speak of as "the Latin Race" seems to have spent itself; its Pope and its Revolution have both gone to the dogs together; and the strong disciplined host of the Germans is the only living force left in Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon's new set ideas, which were generally accepted in England for a day or two as authentic, have been denounced as apocryphal both from Ferrières and Wilhelmshohe; but I fancy they indicate clearly enough what the Emperor thinks of the present situation. The publication has had one good effect in leading the principal English papers to declare that the conditions of peace mentioned in the "Manifesto"—the dismantling of the border fortresses and an indemnity in money—are such as the public opinion of Europe considers ought to be satisfactory to Germany. But no neutral power dares to say so at present, or to interfere in any way to put an end to the war. J. M. M.

* Published in another column.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 7TH OCT.

IN the way of business nothing is stirring yet but stagnation. The investment of Paris seems to have paralysed every kind of financial enterprise, and though people buy and sell, make and consume, it is in a tentative, provisional sort of way, with a timid anxiety to avoid committing themselves beyond the moment. Every now and then some *canard* is hatched and sent aloft by some journal—the *Times* is now pre-eminent as a fabricator of plausible fictions—which affects the markets and sends them all up, but the impetus is soon lost when the fable is exploded, and then we fall back into the old jog trot way. On Tuesday the *Times* published a telegram from that well-known writer of "Doctor Brady," and other works of fiction, namely, Dr. Russell, to the effect that General Burnside, the American, whose campaign against the Confederates was among the conspicuous failures on the Federal side in the civil war, had left the King of Prussia's head quarters at Ferrières for Paris, with a pass through the lines *en route* to see Mr. Washburne, the American envoy, and, it was added, M. Jules Favre. Straightway it was concluded by the acute Russell that peace negotiations were once more a-foot, and he telegraphed his inferences to the *Times*, which of course at once published them. There was then a slight rise on the Stock Exchange, and it was ascribed to a belief in peace. The truth is, however, that a widespread feeling exists, independently of any rumours, that a compromise will some how be arrived at very soon, and that next month will see the Prussian hosts trudging back, covered with mud and glory to Fatherland, or as near to it as they can get. I do not share the feeling, for I believe, from all I hear, that the King of Prussia and his councillors do not wish to make peace on any terms until they have made their mark upon Paris, and brought the sensation of defeat vividly home to the perceptions of every Frenchman in and out of the capital. But it turns out that Paris is a harder nut to crack than the Prussians anticipated, and they have gone too far to retreat. To make peace now would, after the danger was over, be gleefully interpreted by all Frenchmen as an admission that the capitulation of Sedan and the fall of Strasburg were thrown into the shade by the heroism of the metropolis,—that Paris had stayed the invasion and rolled back the tide. Thus Prussia cannot afford to lose the moral advantage of quelling the pride of the capital, and she must go on. At the risk therefore of being contradicted by the telegrams, I repeat my disbelief in all reported negotiations for immediate peace.

Meanwhile we receive news in a fragmentary shape from Paris "by mail balloon." It amounts to very little. The Bourse is open, but of course the transactions are little more than nominal, and most of the commercial correspondents who still remain in France have migrated to other towns—Havre, Rouen, or Lyons. The war has naturally affected the Suez Canal, or rather its proprietors, payment of the coupons and of the prizes drawn on the 15th ult. being postponed until the financial situation improves. The reasons given by the directors for this measure are "the general state of business, and the interruption of communications between Paris and the departments," and further, "the difficulty of recovering the important sums due." At the same time it has been made known that the traffic through the Canal in August was 42 vessels of 39,279 tons, and that the receipts were 438,639 francs. It appears to me that this result offers a miserable prospect. A revenue of about £17,000 a month will never do. It may pay current expenses, but it will not suffice for the indispensable expenditure associated with dredging, widening, and otherwise improving the Canal, to say nothing of the harbours. This war may prove fatal to M. de Lesseps' pet scheme unless extraneous aid can be found. Even before it broke out there was the greatest possible difficulty in raising additional funds; but now, if peace were made to-morrow, not a shilling could be obtained in France for that object or any other at all resembling it. The best course the shareholders can take is to sell the concern as it stands to England for a moderate sum. I imagine they would be delighted to do so at a price considerably under the nominal market value of their shares, and I question if the Khedive, who is the largest shareholder of all, would have much objection either. Here is a chance for an enterprising promoter. An English and Indian syndicate, combined, might now carry out the arrangement freed from certain political difficulties that two months ago would have been deemed insuperable. The transfer of the Canal to English hands would have appeared to French politicians a final abandonment of their influence in Egypt and the future preponderance of the ruler of India. On that ground the proposal would probably have roused national feeling very keenly. But France has no taste for influence abroad at present; she is too much concerned with the imperious claims of self-preservation, and she has also discovered that it is not England from whom she has anything to fear.

The Revenue returns of last quarter have proved more favourable than was expected. It had been feared the war would have told on our receipts, and so it probably will do, but the effect will not be apparent until next quarter, if indeed even then. Meanwhile the surplus to be applied between this time and the close of the year towards reducing the National Debt is £1,308,406—a trifle, no doubt, but satisfactory so far as it goes; all the more so that it may be the last operation of the kind for some time to come. What with the effects of dull trade in the last two quarters of the financial year and with the additional expenditure for army and navy purposes, Mr. Lowe's anticipated surplus may vanish like a *mirage*. I am disposed to think that the army and navy estimates will henceforth be higher than ever, and that though we shall do all we can to economise in the non-effective departments and still cut down right and left mere superfluities, the actual strength of our fighting forces will be very greatly increased. The present war has wrought a marvellous change in the opinions and the language of commercial men here. The utter powerlessness of England in the present European disorder, the undisguised contempt with which her suggestions are listened to, has opened the eyes of men in business to the dangers attending practical defencelessness. I have heard bankers, merchants, and others who, by profession and instinct, are lovers of peace, allude regretfully to the days when Pitt made the voice of England potential in European disputes, and advocate the raising of our military and naval power to a pitch that would command the respect even of Prussia. These men say, "If a statesman such as Pitt had been at the helm now, this war would never have taken place, for neither of the would-be belligerents would have dared to enter the lists if the movement had sent over England to his enemy's side." There is of course much exaggeration in such views, but the utterance of them at all by such men as those to whom I allude, and from whose lips I have heard them—the magnates of finance—is a most startling sign of the times. One consequence will unquestionably be seen in an irresistible demand for improved offensive as well as defensive armaments, and with such a prospect coinciding with reduced trade and decreasing revenue it is not easy to feel assured as to our surplus. No doubt there is a chance that the speedy return of peace might make people lose sight both of the danger and the desired remedy, but I fancy there is an earnestness about the opinions now held that will not speedily evaporate, and probably next Session of Parliament will in its debates largely reflect the tendency of sentiment. Foreign affairs and the condition of our army and navy, with special reference to the formation of a powerful reserve, always available, will occupy much of the discussions.

Although the blockade of the Baltic ports is now raised by the French fleet, the danger to German vessels is very far from over. French cruisers are in the English channel, and make frequent captures of homeward-bound Germans who had fancied that defeat on land meant disappearance of the enemy's fleet from the sea. The premiums on such vessels are therefore still high—so high as to be practically prohibitory in several cases.

No further reduction in the bank rate of discount was made yesterday, the effect of the dividend payments counteracting the other tendencies towards plethora. One of these effects was a loan by the bank to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who found his balances insufficient to pay the dividends, and had to borrow. This is one of the consequences of Mr. Lowe's pet arrangement for postponing the revenue collections. The amount borrowed was half a million sterling, and the disbursements necessary in other respects reduced the bank's stocks of bullion and reserve of notes considerably. The dividends are now being paid, and next week we shall have greater ease, but the chances of a further downward movement in the rate really turn very much upon the prospect of peace. At present the trade demand for money is reduced to a minimum, and a reduction to 2 per cent. would hardly bring any more safe business to the bank than it now has.

At the weekly meeting of the directors of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on Wednesday it was resolved not to recommend any dividend for the half year ending 30th June last.

The liquidators of the Telegraph to India Company (Limited) have notified the return to the shareholders of the balance remaining in their hands. A meeting is to be held to consider the accounts.

The Scinde Railway Company had a meeting on Wednesday at which it was resolved to issue £2,000,000 new capital in £20 shares to complete the line. The interest guaranteed by Government will be at the rate of 5 per cent. as before. The whole of the shares will in the first instance be offered to the existing shareholders *pro rata*, though at what premium has not yet been determined.

More firmness has been apparent in cotton during the week, but there is no rally in prices. The absence of demand for French account is at present telling severely, and would tell still more had it not been that the receipts of the new American crop at the ports are as yet below those of last year. But it is with the cotton as with the money market: everything turns upon the chances of peace.

Several failures have been announced since my last. Walker, Birrel & Co., fancy dress manufacturers, Glasgow—expected to pay 15s. in the pound, the total liabilities being estimated at £80,000; James Wild & Son, cotton waste dealers, Oldham; Edmund and Thomas Ridings, merchants and cotton dealers, Liverpool; Robinson Brothers, merchants, (whose suspension was announced before, but who have now petitioned the Bankruptcy Court for liquidation by arrangement); John Henry Tattersall, cotton merchant, Manchester and Liverpool; J. and W. Temple, Stevens, and Co., merchants, Liverpool; Francis Barker, merchant, Liverpool, trading in co-partnership with Robert Bell, under the firm of Francis Barker and Co., and at Bombay as Robert Bell and Co.; Browne, Hunter, and Co., brokers, and Owens, Edwards, and Co., ship-brokers, both of Liverpool.

The first sitting under the bankruptcy of William Harbord, of Harbord, Wilkinson, and Co., London, and Harbord and Co., Bombay, was held yesterday. The liabilities in this case are above half a million sterling, of which £150,000 are unsecured; the assets are returned at £41,641, including an estimated surplus of £38,000 from securities in the hands of creditors. Mr. Chatteris and Mr. Stewart, accountants, were appointed receivers to the estate, and the following gentlemen were named a committee of inspection:—Mr. Andrew Johnston, of the Lion Galvanizing Works, Birmingham; Mr. P. S. M. Nicol, merchant, Leadenhall street; and Mr. William Rose, ironmaster, of Wednesbury, Staffordshire. The public examination of the bankrupt is to take place on the 21st November. The whole of the assets are in Bombay.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 31st Oct., 2-27 P.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

GALLE, 31st Oct., 9-45 A.M.—Mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 31st Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 76.

CARWAR, 31st Oct., 9-35 A.M.—Weather fair, wind calm, thermometer 78, barometer 30.

CANNANORE, 31st Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 78·5.

MANGALORE, 31st Oct., 12 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 80.

TUTICORIN, 31st Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·90.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 28TH OCTOBER, 7-20 P.M.

The "Official Gazette" of Berlin says that it is absolutely militarily and strategically necessary to firmly detain Metz as a defensive bulwark.

The total number of prisoners taken at Metz was 173,000, including 3 Marshals and 6,000 officers.

No news has been received from Paris this week.

The Prussians are now at Granvilliers, near the Amiens and Rouen railway.

LONDON, 29TH OCTOBER, 2-15 P.M.

M. Thiers having received a safe conduct has gone to Paris. He proceeded to Versailles after the conclusion of his mission to Paris.

It is reported that a corps of Baden troops has been beaten near Besançon. 1,200 were killed, and 300 retreated into Switzerland, where they were disarmed.

A French decree has been issued ordering the Mayors to organise a complete system for observing the movements of the enemy.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 28TH OCT., NOON.

The tone of the Liverpool Cotton Market today was firm.

Total weekly sales of Cotton ..	98,000	bales.
„ „ Surats ..	38,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton	510,000	„
„ „ Surats ..	324,000	„
„ weekly import of Cotton	50,000	„
„ „ „ Surats .	10,000	„

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.

LONDON, 28TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was very firm.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

The Manchester Market is dull and heavy.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s.

8¼ „ „ 9s. 6d.

40's Mule Twist 1s. 0½d.

LONDON, 29TH OCTOBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

Exchange on India, 1s. 10½d.

Consols, 92¼.

Rentes of Lyons, 54¼.

Oriental Bank Shares..............	£40-10.
Chartered „ „	£14-10.
„ Mercantile „	£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai..........	£36-10.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91
5 per cent. „ „	100½
5½ per cent. „ „	107¼

CORRECTION.

The Sumatra left Aden for Bombay on Saturday the 29th instant, and not on the 28th as was erroneously stated in the telegram announcing the departure of the Mail from Aden.

LATEST FROM AUSTRALIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT SYDNEY.

[BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.]

GALLE, 1ST OCT., 5-43 P.M.

THE steamer Geelong, from Sydney 8th, Melbourne 11th, and King George's Sound 17th October, has arrived.

Parliament has been summoned to meet on 27th October.

The Galatea under command of the Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Sydney on 15th September.

The Royal Commission has presented a report having for its object the Federal Union of the Australian Colonies for legislative purposes. In the event of Great Britain being engaged in war the Colonies might be in a position to remain neutral.

Coffee, limited demand. Sugar, quotations unaltered. Metal, dull. Rice, market improved. Patna, quotes at £21 to £22.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CLYTEMNESTRA.

A FORTNIGHT ago we stated that the captain of the Wimbledon had, on reaching Bombay, reported having seen what was apparently the wreck of a vessel off Rodrigues. There seems now no reason to doubt that had been the wreck of the ship Clytemnestra, 1,251 tons register, belonging to Messrs. Jones Palmer & Co., Liverpool, and built by Messrs. Jones, Quiggin & Co., Liverpool, in 1864. The Clytemnestra, under the command of Captain W. McWhinnie, sailed from Rangoon for Queenstown with a cargo of rice in the beginning of August last and got on the reefs to the southward of Rodrigues. For thirteen days every effort was made to get her off, but all was unavailing and so the crew had to leave her and were taken into the Mauritius by the American vessel the Laconia.

THE VICEROY IN RAJPOOTANA.

OUR last news from the camp showed the Chief of Jodhpore ordered out of British territory under the displeasure of the Viceroy. The command that he should repair at once to his own capital was subsequently modified into an order that he should halt at the first village within his own country, and thence render an explanation of his conduct. With every desire to weigh at the utmost all that can be urged on the infatuated man's behalf, it does not appear that the grounds he has advanced in his defence will go far towards extenuation. He ought, no doubt, to have been apprised beforehand of the place in Durbar it was purposed to assign him—especially as he sought to be informed—but then he would simply have refused to come to Ajmere at all, and the catastrophe in both cases have been the same. For there is hardly even a shadow of presumption that any amount of argument could have reversed the position respectively assigned to the rival houses. What the ultimate intentions of Government with regard to the delinquent Chief are, is of course not known, but the one grain of promise in this unhappy business may perhaps bear fruit in the son—leavened already with some of the father's vices—to whom, ere leaving, the Viceroy spoke in terms of admonition rendered additionally impressive by the occasion. As some set-off to this, however, Lord Mayo was able, in the course of the return visits paid to the various Chiefs on Saturday afternoon, to single out for unqualified praise the Rajah of Talawur, who is a brave, loyal, and open-handed Prince,—one whose loyalty in the mutiny cost him so much, and earned him so little (but our thanks) that, could Government blush, his case would furnish perpetual occasion.

On Sunday morning the Viceroy paid a visit to Taragurh,—a hill which rises sheer above Ajmere, the change to which, though offering a difference of but 8 or 10 degrees in temperature, is said to benefit sensibly sufferers from below. Whether more of the useful and inexpensive barracks of which one or two specimens already exist may result from the visit, remains to be seen, but as benefit to the garrison at Nusseerabad would be the object, it may perhaps first be questioned whether Nusseerabad itself—a railway to Ajmere once established—should not cease to exist. It has certainly no claim to existence either on the score of beauty, salubrity, or its barracks. Mainly to inspect the latter, the Viceroy, accompanied by his Private and Military Secretaries, Captain Gregory, Aide-de-camp, Major Williams, R. E., Lieutenant-Colonel Peile, Lieutenant-Colonel Furlong, Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I., and Colonel Brooke left Ajmere on Sunday afternoon. Excepting always the ready hospitality of Brigadier-General Seeley, whose guests the party were during their short stay, it does not appear that the excursion was productive of any very pronounced enthusiasm. The return to Ajmere was made on Monday, the pretty illuminations with which the loyal burgesses of that city at once commemorated the Viceroy's visit (or the *Dewalli*?) showing very effectively from the Taragurh Fort.

The Viceroy left for Jeypore early on Tuesday morning, arriving the same evening, and there he picked up that portion of the suite which had not been in attendance at Nusseerabad. Leaving Jeypore at 4 A.M. on Wednesday, and lunching at Mowha, 74 miles distant, the whole party arrived at Bhurtpore at 6 P.M., having accomplished the distance of 116 miles, in open carriages provided by their Highnesses of Jeypore and Bhurtpore, in about fourteen hours.—*Pioneer*, Oct. 29.

BOMBAY.

THE "INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE" for November is now ready.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL, second magistrate of Police, has applied for a month's privilege leave.

A NATIVE CHIEF with a large number of attendants yesterday visited the High Court.

HIGH COURT.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green will sit in Chambers on Tuesday, the 7th inst., for the disposal of emergent business.

A SALUTE of thirteen guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday morning on the occasion of the arrival of Rear Admiral Cockburn from England.

INQUEST.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at Chowpatty on the body of Dhurma, a boy about four months' old, who, it appeared, had died from natural causes.

TORTURING A HORSE.—The magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court yesterday sentenced Suntoo Soobhana, a horse-keeper, to pay twenty rupees, for torturing his horse.

WE are exceedingly gratified to learn that the Rajah of Dhar has subscribed the sum of rupees five hundred on account of the sufferers in the Franco-Prussian war.—*Deccan Herald*, October 31.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Gunpowder Compound, Mazagon, on the body of Toolsee, woman, who, in the opinion of the jury, met with her death by being accidentally drowned.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Babun Boodun, a horse-keeper, was yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court charged with driving a vehicle at Byculla in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby injuring a carriage and horse. He was adjudged guilty, and fined Rs. 20.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Gabriel Francis was charged before Mr. Showell yesterday with stealing a sheet, a piece of wearing apparel, and a quantity of soap, belonging to Mr. H. R. Wilcox, and being an old offender was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PERJURY.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before the Chief Magistrate, Ismael Salloo and Latiff Salloo were charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. After the examination of the prosecutor the Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry. Mr. Judge, solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

IT is said that a considerable reduction has been ordered in the Public Works Controller's Establishment, Bombay Presidency, by the Government of India, and that the papers regarding the scheme are in the hands of Colonel Dunsterville. We shall look anxiously for the details of this reduction scheme, which are expected shortly to be made public.—*Deccan Herald*.

CHAMBERS BUSINESS.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green sat in chambers in the High Court, yesterday, for the disposal of emergent business. There were a great many matters before his lordship but none of them were of any public interest. Mr. Green will again sit in chambers on Tuesday next. The business of the Court will be resumed on the following Thursday, the 10th instant.

A CHARGE OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS was made by one Gubbajee Sonjee Vusaeckur against Mr. Burjorjee Framjee, one of the medical inspectors under the C. D. Act, and his two peons, but on the case being called before Mr. John Connon at the Fort Police Court yesterday the plaintiff did not appear. After waiting for some time his Worship dismissed the case, and on the representation of the defendant's solicitor, Mr. Langley, ordered that the plaintiff should pay to the defendant Rs. 45 as costs.

"NO VACANCIES."—The officials in the different departments of the Municipality appear to be awfully bored by applicants for employment. Besides the notices which it has been necessary to exhibit on the stairs of the Municipal Office, Captain Tulloce finds it advisable to advertise in the papers that there are no vacancies in his department. We have much pleasure in helping Captain Tulloch to bring this notice before the importunates who scorn ordinary employment and would go through fire and water to obtain "an appointment" in a Government or "public" office.

AN IMPUDENT BUGGYWALLA.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Fuckeer Ibrahim, a back buggy driver, was charged at the instance of Mr. F. Pitford, of the P. & O. Company's Dockyard, with demanding more than the legal fare. Mr Pitford engaged the defendant's buggy at the Mazagon Bunder yesterday morning and proceeded to Chinchpoogly Hill. He returned to Mazagon after three-quarters of an hour, and gave defendant Rs. 1-4, which the latter refused, demanding Rs. 1-8. Complainant then tendered the proper fare, Rs. 1-3. The buggywalla did not take the fare and created a disturbance. Mr. Pitford sent for a sepoy and gave defendant in custody. The defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10. Complainant paid defendant Rs. 1-3, his fare.

THE RAJA OF KOLAPORE.

WE learn from a private letter received by the mail that H. H. the Raja of Kolapore, Captain West, his guardian, and Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Oonwalla, his tutor, are to leave England by the mail steamer of the 5th inst.

KULLADGHI COLLECTORATE.

WE see from the weather report of the Kulladghi collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October that rain fell more or less in almost all the talookas of the collectorate. The state of public health was reported to be good.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.

THE weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th October informs us that the weather was hot during the fortnight. The crops were pretty good. Fever was reported to prevail throughout the zillah. Cattle were free from disease.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bench of Justices for the consideration of the Municipal Commissioner's budget for 1871 is to be held on Thursday, but the meeting will be merely formal, and will be adjourned till Thursday the 10th instant, on account of the report of the Standing Committee not being yet completed.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

WE see from an official return that on Saturday last there were in all 218 prisoners working out their sentences in the House of Correction. Of these 149 were natives and 69 Europeans. They had been sentenced as follows:—85 by the High Court, 4 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 106 by the Magistrates of Police, 22 by Military Court Martial, and 1 by Naval Court Martial.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE BARQUE VICTORIA BRIDGE, 830 tons, arrived on the 29th ultimo from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

THE SHIP ATLANTIC, 1,739 tons, Captain Mellins, arrived on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE SHIP WATERLOO, 1,222 tons, Captain T. Kelly, arrived on the 30th ultimo from Liverpool with a cargo of railway material. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE S. S. MARTABAN, Captain C. Hensman, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mr. M. Nanjee, Mrs. Russell, Dr Mahaffy, Assistant Apothecary J. Benson, and forty-two deck passengers.

THE SHIP NONANTUM, 993 tons, Captain Norton, arrived on the 30th ultimo from Boston with a cargo of 2,000 boxes coal oil, 100 boxes of sugar, 300 boxes of turpentine, 100 barrels of tar, 1,716 barrels of flour, 165 boxes of marmalade, 75 boxes of oysters, 22 packages of glass ware, &c., &c.

MAHIJEE EXHIBITION.

A LENGTHY report by the Collector of Khandeish on the annual exhibition of agricultural produce, stock, and machinery held at Mahijee between 14th and 18th February was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press. The report states that the show of bullocks was inferior to that of former years; but that the measures taken to improve the breed of horses are beginning to make a good impression. A quantity of agricultural machinery had been got out from Europe, with which experiments were made; but these do not appear to have been so successful as could have been wished.

A resolution of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the report and papers connected with it says—"His Excellency in Council has read these reports with much interest. Although the machinery in many instances appears to have been a failure as being ill-suited to this country, valuable experience has been gained, which cannot fail to be productive of good; and His Excellency in Council considers much credit due to Mr. Ashburner, by whose zeal and energy this annual exhibition has been so successfully established. The account of the cotton exhibited is especially satisfactory. The promised report relative to the result of the experiment with the steam pump at Malode and Kapurna will be awaited by Government. An entire expenditure of Rs. 3,451-10-6 has been incurred, being, according to the Collector's account, Rs. 1,609-10-6 in excess of the sanctioned amount, but within that and the proceeds of private subscription. His Excellency in Council sanctions the proposed expenditure of Rs. 1,770 from the provision indicated by the Accountant General (Rs. 38,000, 'improvement of agriculture and trade,' '26, Miscellaneous')."

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN DRYDEN, (S.S.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following particulars relating to the loss of the abovenamed steamer, which left this port in May last bound to Liverpool via the Suez Canal, and which went ashore at Ras Hafoon, will be read with interest by shippers and underwriters.

The extract at foot is from a private letter addressed to us by the Agent of Lloyds' Salvage Association at Aden.—We are, &c.,

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

"Aden, 21st Oct., 1870.

"I have just returned from the wreck of the steamer John Dryden, and have saved 1,565 bales of cotton, also a quantity of loose cotton and four cases ginger. The vessel lies on a coral reef 1½ miles from the inner part of the high land off Ras Hafoon; she made a dock in the coral about six feet deep and has ten holes through her bottom, six on the port and four on the starboard side. The tide flows and ebbs in the vessel, and there is only eleven feet under the stern at high water. The Arabs have completely gutted the vessel of every sail, rope, block, &c., and had craft here to have got out the cotton, only I turned up before the monsoon was over and took possession before they could get near the wreck. Every bit of brass about the ship and engines have been broken off with crow-bars. Cabin quite destroyed. The vessel cannot be got off and the balance of cargo in her is quite rotten and the smell something to remember. The gas injured the eyes of the men and made them swell up. In fact there was nothing more to be got except the cargo abovenamed."

BARRACKPORE RACES.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 27TH OCTOBER.

FIRST RACE.—THE WINNERS' HANDICAP. 1 mile.

Delphos 1
Fermoy 2

Time—1 min. 55 sec.

SECOND RACE.—THE ARAB HANDICAP. 1 mile.

Scimitar Secundus 1
Highlander 2
Free Lance 3

Time—1 min. 59 sec.

THIRD RACE.—THE STEEPLE CHASE.

Delphos 1
Happy Boy 2
Speculation 3

FOURTH RACE.—HANDICAP.

Stockwell 1
Lunatic 2
Planet 3

The meeting was a great success.—*Pioneer*.

SECOND DAY, 25TH OCTOBER 1870.

The weather to-day was delightful, and the sport most enjoyable. The races were well contested, and everything passed off to the satisfaction of the numerous visitors, to owners (especially those who won); and we trust the races now so well established will become one of the institutions of Lower Bengal. The Mofussil men have been particularly fortunate in having pulled off three of the principal events, and they expect to gain more laurels before leaving.

FIRST RACE.—THE BEDOUINS. For all Arabs. 1 mile. Weight for age. Rs. 400 from the fund.

Mr. John Frost's g a h Scimitar Secundus, Fleming 1
Mr. Johnston's b a h Highlander, Keats 2
Mr. Dover's b a h Young Secunder, Cropley 3
H. H. the Rajah of Vizianagram's g a h Free Lance, Donaldson 0
Mr. Fitzgerald's ch a h Abdool Rahmon, Mr. Williams 0
Captain Alexander's b a h Damon, Gooch 0

Betting—Highlander was made a great favourite, but with the "traditional pot" it was doomed to be upset; 5 to 2 against Scimitar; 6 to 1 against Young Secunder; 6 to 1 against Free Lance; 20 to 1 against Damon.

A capital start was effected, Free Lance jumped off with the lead for a short distance, when Scimitar and Highlander took up the running; at the quarter mile, the race was virtually over. Scimitar came in an easy winner by two lengths. Time—1 minute 56½ seconds.

SECOND RACE.—THE CITY AND SUBURBAN. A Cup, value Rs. 350. For horses the property of residents in the 24-Pergunnahs. 1 mile. Weight for age and class.

Mr. Fitzgerald's b aus h Fermoy, Gooch 1
Mr. Johnston's b aus h Kilmore, Keats 2
Mr. C. Herbert's g aus h Indian Star, Cropley 3
Mr. Andrew's b aus m Hebe, Donaldson 4
Mr. John Frost's b aus h Volunteer, Fleming 5

Betting—Even Fermoy against Kilmore; 5 to 1 against Indian Star; 10 to 1 against either of the others.

The flag dropped to a capital start, Hebe getting first on her legs. The whole lot came in sight on the home-side of the Butts: the pace was wonderfully good. Here Fermoy drew away from his horses and won the fastest race of the meeting by half a length; Indian Star a good third. Time—1 minute 50 seconds.

THIRD RACE.—GIVE AND TAKE. R. C. For all horses.

Messrs. Butler and John's br aus m Brown Duchess, Mr. John 1
Mr. Manchester's ch a h Red Hazard, Brown 2
Mr. Henry's ch a h Morocco, Gooch 3

Betting—Even on Brown Duchess; 5 to 2 against Red Hazard; 10 to 1 against Morocco.

Red Hazard jumped off with a strong lead, evidently intending to tire the mare, but it would not do. Mr. John kept behind until the half mile from home when he gradually crept up, and won a very close race, but an easy one; Morocco ten lengths behind. Time not taken.—*Pioneer*.

SONEPORE RACES.

IF reports are true, we are going to have some of the crack Bombay stables down at our merry meeting under the trees of jolly Sonepore. The presence of such good Arabs as The Earl, Silvertail, Sunbeam, Shere Ali, &c., will give a great zest to the meeting. We are also to have the presence of His Excellency the Viceroy for the first two days only, which is sure to add to the general interest, and make everything be arranged in a truly business-like manner, as he is a good sportsman, and knows a good nag when he sees him, and I verily believe he is anxious to improve the breed of horses in this country. This is a matter which might be easily accomplished by the assistance of three Queen's Plates, to be given annually, say, at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, from which geldings should be rigidly excluded. But before I proceed further, I would beg your favour while I make a suggestion that may save a deal of bother, and would be a boon of no small magnitude to the racing visitors at Sonepore. I forget the exact number of years it took to get the nice little stand fixed opposite to the winning post, and an additional room for the lotteries, &c.; but we have got them at last, and now, unless the Stewards' Committee, &c., wish to be overwhelmed 'neath a storm of growling, they must enlarge their telegraph board, and add the jockeys' names: and, further still, I would suggest the advisability of its removal to opposite the ladies' stand. It could be seen there by all parties just as well as in its present position, where it is much too near the winning post, and I have heard several jockeys confirm my opinion, that they have frequently mistaken the telegraph post for the winning post. But I have bolted from the subject I commenced to write upon. The above-named race meeting commences on Thursday, the 3rd day of November. The first race fixed—the Sonepore St. Leger—will, I fancy, be won by Mr. B. W.'s Nomination, Black Eagle.

The second race, the Bettiah Cup, looks like a good thing for Favourite, as I have no doubt Longden will be reserved for one of the cups on the following days.

The third race, for country-breds, maidens, has no less than twelve subscribers, and ought to furnish at least seven numbers. The pick of the up-country stables are very dangerous, and report says that Irish Girl cannot lose; but I am of opinion that the selected one of Mr. Raphael's stable will about win, as I hear good accounts from that quarter.

The fourth race, the Sonepore Derby, has no less than fifteen nominations taken up, and will, I imagine, produce the best field of the day; but up to the present moment I am ignorant as to what is likely to face the starter, and will reserve my selections for some of the principal events until I have had a peep at the horses on the ground. The Tiecarrie Cup is at the mercy of Mr. W. W.'s representative, unless the maidens turn out much better than I expect. The Seetapore stables will be very hard to beat for the Civilians' and Sonepore cups, unless Miss Trelawny is getting improved, but then the latter could never carry over 9st 7lbs. in good company. Each of Mr. W. W.'s three platers, Longden, Rocket, and Favourite, could give her a good beating with 24 pounds, and this season Miss Trelawny will have to compete at a difference of a few pounds only. But I intend being present, should nothing happen, to watch carefully the running of all classes, to enable me to give your readers the tip for the principal events at Calcutta, or they will say I am getting an idle and useless SPECTATOR.

—*Englishman*, Oct. 28.

A PROCLAMATION issued by M. Rochefort on the 29th Sept. announced that barricades had been erected by patriotic citizens without the sanction of the Government, and that as they might interfere with its plans, and obstruct the defence of the fortifications, it had been necessary to demolish them. He pointed out the danger of a want of unity in the system of defence, and reminding the citizens that the Government readily received and considered every suggestion, he stated that no plan could be carried out which it had not accepted.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 31st Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 29th Oct., 7-20 P.M.; via Turkey, 28th Oct., 11-17 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 30th Oct., 2-35 P.M.; via Turkey, 30th Oct., 9-35 A.M. America via Russia, 30th Oct., 4-35 A.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

INDORE, 31st Oct., 4-51 P.M.—Seepree office closed.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—31ST OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 29th Oct., 11-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 39 hours 43 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 30th Oct., 2-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Via Turkey, 29th Oct., 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 14 hours 9 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 31st Oct., 1-55 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 30th to 9 P.M. of the 31st Oct., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 31	0 10
„ Calcutta	6 54	0 24
„ Madras	5 30	0 25

FAMINE IN ISPAHAN.

THE most distressing accounts continue to come from Ispahan, which speak of the still increasing and spreading famine in the province. The sufferings of the Armenians are described in the most heart-rending manner. In the streets of Julpha (the Armenian quarter) nothing, we read in a contemporary, is heard but the cries of starving men, women, and children going about from door to door frantically imploring for food. Nor does it appear that there is any prospect of their being speedily relieved, for the accounts of the crops are most unsatisfactory and disheartening.—*Pioneer*, October 29.

AFGHANISTAN.

YAKOOB KHAN'S affairs seem to have taken a wonderful turn. We have information to October 9th, stating that he had won several sharp fights near Candahar. It is said also that the defections to him from the Ameer are so numerous as to render it not improbable that Feramoorz Khan may, unless the Ameer arrives soon, be unable to keep the field. The General does not seem to have much heart in his work, and there is little doubt that if anything is to be done the Ameer will have to do it himself. We have no reliable information as to his movements but that he is on his way to try conclusions with his son there can be little doubt. He will, beyond question, place himself at the head of his army, and it seems his best if not only course, apart from reconciliation, to which he does not seem inclined.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 27.

MUSCAT.

WE have news from Muscat that Syud Azim had fallen into an ambush and been totally routed. Syud Toorke's movements are uncertain as far as his connection with the belligerents is concerned, but he had attacked Beraymee and had been driven back. He boasts, however, of a good understanding with the hill tribes, and asserts that Syud Azim's men are deserting fast. Here is another thorn in the side of the Ameer; and then Rahmun Khan is waiting for chances, if he has not actually decided as to his course. The stoppage of his allowance by Russia may mean anything or nothing. The end will justify the means at St. Petersburg, and astute Rahman knows that, and may possibly have been told it in plain words.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 27.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JOHN BANKS.

THE following telegram has been received by the Master Attendant in Calcutta:—

"Chittagong, 26th, 12-30.—The ship John Banks, salt-laden, on shore near or on D. Apre Shoal, with twelve feet water in hold. Captain and a boat's crew reached here. Remainder of crew left near the vessel in ship's boats provisioned should vessel break up."

LIEUT.-COL. MOWBRAY THOMPSON.

(*Calcutta Examiner*, Oct. 27.)

WE have been assured on the best authority that we were misinformed when we stated in these columns yesterday that Lieutenant-Colonel Mowbray Thompson ordered an armed party of sepoys into the house of an officer under his command provided with ball cartridge and handcuffs. No party of sepoys armed or unarmed, we are assured, entered the house of the officer in question, or were ordered by Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to do so. Nothing but the positive statement of an informant upon whose care and truthfulness we believed we could rely, would have induced us to attribute such conduct as that in question to the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel. We have demanded an explanation from our informant.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A TELEGRAM was received yesterday (Tuesday) announcing that the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Seymour had been found about two miles from the Cheyair bridge.

From the facts that have recently transpired there seems reason to believe that the statement originally made by the guard of the train to the effect that the water of the river had risen to the level of the rails is incorrect. The water mark on the river banks, and on the bridge itself, do not agree with such a statement; and the probability is that, although the water was very high, it did not reach within some feet of the rails. The fact that the rails are hanging over the broken part of the bridge, and not broken or bent sharply down but sloped gradually down into the water, seems rather to favour the theory that the bridge had fallen before the weight of the train came upon it.

We learn that Lord Napier and Colonel Orr intend to proceed to-morrow to the scene of the accident.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 26.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—I have observed with great regret certain attacks in your paper on my service of news for the Indian press, which a few words of explanation will show to be without foundation.

The charges made resolve themselves into two—namely, meagreness of information and confusedness. In refutation of the former, I will only say that the cost of the telegrams sent by me for the Indian press, since the outbreak of the war, considerably exceeds the whole amount paid by the newspapers for them. I leave it to the public to judge whether this fact justifies any attack on the first head.

The second charge is equally unfounded; and if the telegrams were examined in the *strict order of date* when despatched, and not in the order of arrival in India, they would be found to deal with the war in a connected and intelligible manner. Of course, there will be conflicting reports of fighting which I give impartially, as I should be taking upon myself a function incompatible with my responsibility to the public, if I were to assume that this or that official despatch is false, and suppress it. If the telegrams arrived in the same order as they are transmitted, there would be no confusion, but unfortunately some messages have arrived irregularly or incorrectly, and thus broken the proper sequence of the news.

In conclusion, I may add that my endeavours are constantly directed to the improvement of the service, regardless of cost; and a comparison of the past with the present must show to the most sceptical what progress has been made, without any additional cost to the newspapers. I do not object to fair criticism, but, I believe, I have a right to expect from the entire Indian press that fair play which is an Englishman's boasted characteristic. JULIUS REUTER.

Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, 5, Lothbury, London, E. C., September 23rd, 1870.

THE subventions of the six great Paris theatres—the Opera, Comedie Française, Opera Comique, Theatre Lyrique, Odeon, and Theatre Italien—have been withdrawn. All the theatres had for some days been closed by order of the Government.

THERE is much talk of a young artilleryman, an Alsatian, named Chrismann, aged 22, who is such a good shot that he has dismounted 47 Prussian guns from the fort of St. Denis, where he is stationed. The balloon accounts say that the Prussians cannot establish a battery anywhere within range of him, and that he alone is worth an army.—*Letter from Tours*.

THE French Government have adopted a new seal. The obverse bears the figure of Liberty with the legend, "In the name of the French people;" the reverse, a wreath of oak and olive, with sheaf of corn. In the centre of the wreath are the words, "The French Republic, Democratic, one, and indivisible," and the legend is, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity."

THE *Debats* mentions that on the 27th Sept. a large crowd assembled before the shop in the Rue St. Honore, the proprietor of which had demanded 50 c. (5d.) for a red herring. The would-be purchaser protested, the crowd assembled, and some National Guards closed the shop. The Mayor of the 15th arrondissement has appealed to the dealers in articles of consumption to content themselves with a reasonable price, and not to make a profit out of the difficulties of the situation.

THE WAR.

INSIDE METZ.

(*Manchester Guardian*, Oct. 6.)

WE give below a copy of a letter from our special correspondent who is shut up with Marshal Bazaine's army in Metz to his wife in England. This letter, which is worth preserving as a curiosity of postal correspondence, is a mere slip of thin paper, three and three quarter inches long, by two inches broad, with the address written on one side, and on the other all that the writer could find space or had liberty to say. It will be seen that our correspondent claims the credit of having himself suggested the employment of balloons to convey despatches from the garrison of Metz to the outside world, and that the inventor of the mitrailleur has now distinguished himself as a constructor of that new weapon of war—the balloon—which the French armies have latterly found to be singularly serviceable to them in their operations. The balloon containing this and other letters seems to have fallen at or near Fresnes-en-Woevre, a town about 13 miles east of Verdun on the Metz and Verdun road. Our correspondent's letter is stamped with the postmark Fresnes-en-Woëvre, and with a charge for postage of 1f. 50c. The French postal authorities sent it on as it was to the London Post-office, where a fresh charge of 6d. was made, and the previous missive, which had been a little torn on the way, patched together and enclosed in an envelope for transmission to Lancashire. Although our correspondent says nothing about the state of the French army, it may reasonably be inferred that if he, who is neither a soldier nor a citizen of Metz, was "quite well" on the 21st ult. the garrison must have been at that time in tolerably good condition. The following is the letter, with the omission of only a line or two at the end:—

"Metz, September 21, 1870.

"My dearest F——, I have made many attempts to write to you, but all in vain, and have, therefore, invented a system of postal balloons: two have gone away, and we despatched another yesterday, made by Captain Schmitz, of the artillery, the inventor of the mitrailleur; but this, though it started well, from some unexplained cause came to grief and fell within the Prussian lines, and with it 40,000 letters, amongst them two for you; but I fear our enemies will not be sufficiently polite to send them on. I am quite well in health, but grievously disappointed at not being (able?) either to get away from Metz or to write and receive letters from you. So soon as any opportunity occurs, I shall get away and go to Paris or some other place where I can communicate more regularly with you, as this constant anxiety about you all is very wearying; and I expect it is no less so with you." * * * *

(*Manchester Guardian*, Oct. 7.)

SINCE the remarks which appeared in our yesterday's publication were written, three or four letters of later date have been received from our correspondent who is shut up in Metz. We subjoin a transcript of the greater part of one written to a friend in Manchester, and dated September 26:—

"My dear M.—This comes, like all other good things, from above, for it is sent by a balloon. As I have been unable to find any other means of communicating I have started a balloon post. Some I know have fallen into the enemies' hands, but I hope they have been kind enough to forward them, though as we have already sent off 80,000 letters it is a task. To get out of this is impossible, to remain, wearisome. We have but rumours only of the outer world, and eat horses. I had a delicate dish of donkey's liver for breakfast."

In a brief note of the 27th September, addressed to ourselves, our correspondent says—"I am still here, without any definite knowledge as to when I shall get out of it. My intention is to try again as early as possible. I attempted at the battle of Servigny to pass the lines, but could not manage it; but I shall try to get to Luxemburg, where I shall 'telegraph you.'"

Another letter of the 26th ult., written to a near relative, is as follows:—

"My dear——,—We are still closely shut up here, without much possibility of being relieved until some peace is made, as Prussia is determined to hold this as a material guarantee until her demands are complied with. How long it will take to come to a definite solution depends upon the depth of degradation to which France is reduced; and as this is impossible to gauge here, where we are without any definite knowledge of the great changes which have taken place in the rest of France, I do not know when to hope we may be released. Under the circumstances, I am almost determined to run the risk and try once more to pass the Prussian lines. The worst that can happen to me will be imprisonment until the war is over, and that will only be the same thing that I am undergoing here in Metz. But all will depend upon what happens in the next few days, as General Bourbaki has gone to Paris to consult with the new Government, and I shall wait his return. I don't know if you have had any of my letters I have sent you by balloon post. If not, I recapitulate what I have before said—that is, that, finding all means of escape impossible and having no other means of communicating with you I thought over a scheme of balloon post, which I laid before General ——, the commandant, and which we have adopted. I am now regularly established in the School of Engineers as a balloon maker. I hoped to be able to make one large enough to carry me away to you, but this will not be done now, and I must perforce find some other means of getting away, or rest still here in impatience and anxiety. Thank God, I am quite well, and horseflesh is plentiful and we have good stores of bread. But I can tell you that I shall never again call anything common or unclean in the way of edibles. Beef and mutton have long been unknown; pork is 5s. a pound, butter passed out of memory; and cheese, sugar and salt, and a hundred other things, usually considered necessaries, are regarded as vanities, which it is wholly useless to think. But we are contented, and accept our lot with philosophical resignation. I was at the battle of Servigny, in the midst of the fire, and did not have a scratch, though men were killed right and left of me; but the bullets and the shells respected my neutrality and passed by me as a non-combatant. A few days ago, whilst accompanying a foraging party, my horse was wounded and threw me; but, thank God, beyond a bruise or two and a good shaking, I passed quite unhurt. I have lots of adventures to write about, and hope they will repay the *Guardian* for the absence of regular communication. If I write more I find you will not be able to read it."

The battle of Servigny referred to in these letters is probably the engagement fought by Marshal Bazaine in his unsuccessful attempt to break the Prussian leaguer during the battle of Sédan. It will be noted that our correspondent states that General Bourbaki had actually left Metz, and was expected to return thither, though he appears to suppose that he had gone to Paris for the purpose of conferring with the new Republican Government.

We have also received, in an envelope posted at Tours on the 2nd October, three other letters written to ourselves on a thin paper backed with a fine cloth, and faced with oil, which would appear to have formed part of the fabric of a balloon. These communications, which bear earlier dates than those which have been quoted (viz. September 18 and 19) state nothing of public interest, except that at those dates Metz was "healthy, strong, and determined, and that on the 16th and 17th balloons containing respectively 8,000 and 25,000 letters had been sent up."

THE WAR OF 1870.

(*Saturday Review*, Oct. 8.)

XII.

WE took occasion last week to point out that the defence of Strasbourg proved in its latter stages to have been conducted with a formality and closed with a readiness which speaks far more for the discretion of the commander than for the extraordinary resolution with which he had been prematurely credited. Great part of the phrases that have been applied to the operations at that fortress show in fact merely the misapprehension of strictly technical matters by unprofessional writers, and their readiness to seize on any point of interest and dress it up. It is true that since we wrote, General Uhrich (such, and not Uhlrich, is his name in the French official list) has visited Tours, and received the thanks of the Ministers for his conduct. But the present Government of France has so few crumbs of comfort to bestow on the country that it may well be pardoned for rejoicing that Strasbourg was not surrendered until the siege had been carried on to a very critical stage, and that its defence can always be referred to as honourable to the inhabitants and to the commander, though it be not in any strict sense glorious, unless to the suffering poor who bore their short rations so patiently. A town that is besieged must expect to have shells thrown into it. Many of these cannot fall without causing some casualties; and it would be a very exceptional case indeed if some non-combatants did not suffer under such circumstances. With nine or ten so cut off daily out of 70,000 or 80,000 people, life would naturally seem to be more uncertain than usual, and an immediate sense of its insecurity would be present to every mind; yet such a trifling number of casualties would affect the survivors' endurance imperceptibly as compared with the cutting short their occasional supplies of food. General Uhrich's assertion to the Swiss envoys, that he had felt no such fire at Sebastopol, is remarkable for its naïve candour as to his own sensations, but irresistibly raises the reflection that on that occasion he had the advantage of being outside instead of inside the works, or he would have remembered that the casualties from the besiegers' fire, reaching during the last bombardment to nearly 2,000 a day, were unprecedented in the history of sieges before or since. Lest the fancies of the hour on this subject should pass irremediably into history—too much studded already, in French pages, with false gems of this nature—we must remark that the obstinacy of a garrison in a regular siege only begins to be seriously tested at the point where the defence of Strasbourg ceased. Although a practicable breach had been made in the enceinte, the assailants had found as yet no means of crossing the ditch, six feet deep in water, even if undefended; whilst within the breach itself there must have been far more means of retrenching against an assault, and of prolonging the actual entry into the place, than those which rendered the defenders of Badajos and San Sebastian illustrious in the Peninsular war. But, in plain truth, the heart was quite out of the garrison when this critical stage of the attack was reached.

This brings us to notice what General Uhrich really deserves credit for. And what he did was in truth no trifle, for he had to defend a first-class fortress with good supplies of munition, but his men were of an exceedingly indifferent quality. Runaways who had fled panic-stricken and unpursued from MacMahon's defeat at Wörth, and belonged to the dozen different regiments of his right wing which dissolved when the day once went against him; Gardes Mobiles of about the same quality as our least trained Militia battalions, but with less respect for their service and their officers; National Guards of the locality, whose hearts were constantly with their suffering families—such were the chief elements of the motley band who were collected under a general, himself lately taken from retirement, to carry on that very operation of war which of all others needs the most steadfast endurance and the most constant reliance on the leaders. In these unstable elements lay what was General Uhrich's real difficulty. To have ruled these at all to any useful purpose, the calm judgment of future history will allow to have been honourable. When the conventional phrase "heroic" has ceased to be any longer applied to one of, outwardly, the most commonplace and regular of sieges, conducted from first to last without a spark of inventive genius on either side, and concluded with small loss to combatants so soon as every decent formality had been complied with, then it will be remembered to the credit of the Governor that at the very time when the French regular armies in the field were dissolving or throwing down their weapons by masses for lack of discipline, he managed to keep under arms for six weeks a motley garrison of very inferior calibre, and to preserve a semblance of order and courage among them in face of a vastly superior force, through all the early stages of a tedious investment and siege. That his efforts, and those of his staff, utterly failed towards the end to preserve discipline, or to put heart into their raw troops; that there would have been not the smallest prospect of getting the soldiery to face the terrors of an assault or expose themselves in repairing the breach by personal exertions—these are facts which might have been divined before, but are put beyond all question by the letter of a correspondent of the *Times* of Wednesday, which is of high interest in this regard, despite a few blunders in technical matters. From this communication it is evident that the French troops could not be persuaded at the close of the operations to man the ramparts; that at the time of the capitulation they were plundering, drinking, destroying their arms, and committing every kind of disorder; that their officers had no sort of control over them; and that in defeat their only notion of courage was to behave as insultingly as they dared to the victors. General Uhrich, therefore, deserves real honour for having done what he did do with such wretched material as chance had assigned him; the more so as all accounts agree that his regular soldiers—the runaways of Wörth for the most part—set their untrained comrades the worst possible example of discipline.

We have been thus particular in putting the facts as to Strasbourg in a clear light, because, as far as can be seen, the case of Paris is likely to be that of Strasbourg magnified. Here too is a population that must suffer casualties from the fire, and distress for lack of necessaries. Here we find again the mixture of regulars, militia, and local troops. Here we have already seen the former, in the one important action already fought, setting to the rest an example of disgraceful and (as the Prussian accounts clearly prove) causeless panic. The heavy guns from Strasbourg, and the batteries of intermediate description between siege and field—the 12-pounder rifled pieces which were brought up to reduce Toul—will soon be on their way to commence an attack in due form upon some part of the immense enceinte of the capital; and there can be hardly a doubt, from the accounts that have reached us, that the investing armies are not merely throwing up what old writers term "lines of contravallation" against the expected sorties of the garrison, but are searching carefully for the weak points formed by inequalities of ground or by the existence of parks and villas left undestroyed, from which they may shortly begin regular approaches against the outer circle of forts.

What has been the history of the defence in the meanwhile? Beginning with the decided attack on the Crown Prince's army during his flank movement of the 19th of September, what might have been an advantage over the rear of Hartmann's Bavarians became a check as soon as the Crown Prince sent up his first reinforcements, followed by a panic-stricken retreat, led by the Provisional Battalion of Zouaves, when the fight was fairly gained. As a consequence of this retreat, a large redoubt which had been thrown up between the villages of Chatillon and Clamart, a mile to the south of and therefore beyond the actual command of Fort Vauves, was forthwith abandoned to the Prussians, who have since carefully transformed it into a redoubt facing towards that fort and Montrouge. This affair speaks as badly for the control of the engineering part of the French defence as for the tactical inferiority of their troops, since the work ought in the first place not to have been begun in this advanced position unless it could have been thoroughly connected with the permanent defences to its north; and being found unfinished when the Prussians were crossing the Seine, it should beyond doubt have been instantly dismantled, and as far as possible destroyed. Instead of this, it appears to have been simply left armed, to fall into the hands of the Prussians, who can scarcely want a better starting-point than the height on which it was thrown up if they elect to begin operations from the south, such as they may be very possibly carry on simultaneously with another attack elsewhere, as from the high ground about Ville d'Avray, west of St. Cloud, where they have been showing pretended or real activity.

To continue the narrative. On the 23rd a number of petty sorties were made, the chief of them to the south-east, where the Sixth Prussians lie; but they were hardly in any case carried beyond the range of the heavy guns of the forts, and must be regarded merely as training for the troops employed. Meanwhile there was an immensity of that wasteful dropping fire on scattered individuals or petty detachments which never interrupts the serious operations of a siege, while it denotes ill-trained impatience on the part of the garrison. Then comes the ominous report of the 27th from Paris, which informs us that "the Prussians remain at a distance from the works, a course which excites the impatience of the defenders, who, especially the Garde Mobile, demand a sortie in force." As though the Prussians were likely to consult the feelings or convenience of these fervid troops by running their heads blindly against the defences! A garrison which manifests this kind of impatience at the first is just of the stuff that one mistrusts for enduring work. However, on the 30th, Trochu permitted a sortie in force to be made under Vinoy. It was directed again to the south-east, where the Sixth Prussian Corps was now strongly entrenched, and beaten off with a loss of over a thousand men, the German official account admitting only 200 as a compensation—a very likely proportion, as their men fought chiefly under cover. Once more, as on the 19th, the French lists of missing were swelled by the loss of some hundreds of unwounded prisoners, a proof in all such partial actions that part of the retreating troops prefer throwing down their guns, and surrendering, to crossing some open piece of ground under the pursuers' fire. Thus at present the prospect of the defence of Paris is not very brilliant, if we may judge from past events. As to the chance opinions dropped in private letters of the extraordinary tenacity that is by and bye to be shown, they show the sanguine conviction of the writers at the time, but give nothing to be relied on as the basis of calculation for the future.

It must be noted that the old city of Beauvais has just allowed itself to be surprised by a Prussian detachment whilst talking of resistance, and submitted without hesitation to occupation. Soissons, like Toul, may very likely hold out till more seriously threatened than by the light field-pieces, which have little effect on ordinarily good stone mansions, much less on regular works, however unfit those of third rate fortresses may appear for modern sieges. Bazaine's continued control over his defeated and invested army justifies the choice which put him at the head of it when the Emperor resigned. But of the higher qualities of a first-rate general he has as yet given no sign, and the later accounts from the investing army show that the Germans have got over those first difficulties, of supplying it which are likely to test their Staff's qualities severely in the more distant leaguer of Paris. If the report current this week at Tours be true, that Bazaine can barely obtain chassepot cartridges enough for partial combats, it forms the best possible excuse for his delay in attempting seriously to break through his enemy; whilst it adds a new reflection on the administrative improvidence which has prevailed, should the great artillery depôt of France, and the chief fortress of her exposed frontier, prove to be without the machinery needful for keeping up stocks of reserve ammunition. The negligence shown in like matters in other quarters gives this story an air of probability, or it would have seemed too ludicrous even for the credulity of a Special Correspondent.

We have said nothing here as yet of the army collected behind the Loire, under General de la Motte Rouge. That it can seriously take the field against any very considerable force of the Prussians is what even its sanguine commander, if really a soldier, can hardly hope for. Moltke's vast length of communications, however, gives extraordinary chances to enterprise, and it is not surprising that he should evince anxiety to cover it as soon as possible on the southern side by the advance of the Reserve Army, which may be looked for through Mulhouse immediately. At Lyons internal dissension has so far prevailed that no organization of a useful field force is to be expected thence, even if the district prove capable of self-defence. The only hope, therefore, at the present crisis, of any relief for Paris from the terrible pressure coming upon her, seems to lie in the hitherto visionary exploits of the Army of the Loire. The petty successes just claimed for it over Prussian foragers are significant chiefly as showing how easily French hopes may be raised.

THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(*Daily News*, October 8.)

THE publication of the Imperial Correspondence found at the Tuileries continues to afford some piquant and instructive glimpses in the working of the grand and glorious system of Cæsarism. Anything more shabby and pitiful than the ways and means by which the mechanism was kept going it would be hard indeed to imagine. We have not as yet come upon much that can be considered dreadfully scandalous, in the vulgar sense of the word. We have some letters from that poor scamp and broken-down rowdy, Pierre Bonapart which (as we suggested would probably happen in the case of other members of the family) make the man look, on the whole, rather better than one might have expected. Pierre writes to the Emperor on the 19th of March, 1867, asking permission to marry the woman who was the mother of his children. He acknowledges with touching *naiveté* that it had not originally entered into his intention to impose on himself the ceremony of marriage, but he is ready to undergo it in order to make his children legitimate. He adds the expression of "a painful reflection" a grumble because the Emperor will not allow him to become a member of the Corps Legislatif. Thereby, the patriot complains, he is prevented from accomplishing "aspirations the most legitimate and duties the most sacred," and what is worse still, is "without any sufficient compensation for the restriction." This must have seemed to the boisterous Pierre very hard lines. Not to be allowed to serve one's country is bad, but not to be paid handsomely enough for leaving her unserved must try a noble heart terribly. He therefore suggests that the Emperor might at least buy his (Pierre's) little property in Corsica, and establish "a model farm or a barrack of Gendarmes, or any other administrative institution," on it. For it seems that Pierre intends to sell it; "but I do not hope to get much out of it, unless your Majesty agrees to my proposition." His Majesty, however, will agree to nothing of the sort. In fact he will not agree to any of his cousin's propositions. He will not buy the Corsican property, it would be no use to him, and "his budget is already too heavily loaded for him to impose on himself such sacrifices." Nor will he allow Pierre to marry the mother of his children. One is reminded of some of the great Napoleon's grandiloquent and imperious remonstrances with his brother Jerome or Louis, while reading Napoleon the Third's rebuke to his cousin's solitary enterprise in the paths of virtue. "When a man has the honour of bearing such a name as yours, there are *des convenances* which he is bound to respect." Just so! The case of Mdlle. Bellanger will show how that sort of thing is to be managed without failing in respect to the great name of Bonaparte. Moreover, the Emperor drily adds, the restriction imposed upon Pierre is not without compensating advantages, "which I suppose you would not wish to renounce." Pierre returns to the charge. He does not quite see what these advantages are; grumbles very much that he is not allowed to perform the sacred duty of legitimizing his children by marrying their mother, "who although of modest birth is of irreproachable conduct," and bluntly remarks that if his Majesty will talk of *mésalliances* there are other *mésalliances* in the family a good deal less creditable than that which he proposed to make. Finally, he declares that he must only resume the path of exile—a threat which we may suppose does not much alarm his imperial cousin. This *Pierre qui roule* has certainly not gathered any moss. But he does not show so very badly in this correspondence. Royal marriage acts do not seem to conduce much to morality anywhere. It appears hard on this Bonapartean Rawdon Crawley, this wild Manprat of Corsica, that the one only good action which he probably ever proposed to do should be prohibited as a degradation to the illustrious name he has the honour to bear.

The Emperor appears to have had plenty of warnings. Belshazzar has had his fall foretold by many voices. General Ducrot writes to General Trochu in 1866, insisting that war with Germany is inevitable; that Prussia can put into line 600,000 men and 1,200 pieces of cannon; that "our stupid vanity and ridiculous presumption make us believe that we can choose our own hour." Ducrot declares that the Prussians are already sounding the feelings of the population between the Moselle and the Vosges. He says, and the words have special significance now—"They influence the Protestants, who are numerous in those districts, and are much less French than is generally believed. These are the sons and grandsons of the same men who in 1815 sent numerous deputations to the headquarters of the enemy, demanding that Alsace should return to the German Fatherland." In December, 1869, Persigny writes a doleful letter to the Emperor, predicting the speedy fall of the Empire; and a few days before this M. Pietri, the Prefect of Police, has furnished the Emperor with a private report announcing the awful fact that the Duke de Persigny has been seen in a Paris restaurant, shaking hands with the Radical M. Glais-Bizoin. The Queen of Holland, with characteristic feminine impetuosity, scolds the Emperor for not having in 1866 succoured Austria, marched upon the Rhine, and imposed his conditions. She is convinced that "a powerful Italy and a powerful Germany" are fearful dangers for his dynasty. Napoleon after all was better than some of his counsellors, male and female. Every one seems to have told him that the only safety for his dynasty would be in immediate war.

A long report from the press department of the Ministry of the Interior gives minute details of the manner in which the Government was manipulating the newspapers early in the present year. It seems there were four principal methods of operation—subsidies direct to journals, subsidies in the way of buying up a great number of copies for gratuitous circulation, subsidies to increase the staffs by the addition of new editors, and the Ministeral selection and appointment of the whole staff of editors. Certain arrangements with German and English newspapers—"their interest being pecuniary"—are alluded to, and we are told that "these relations are established with nearly twenty papers, of which several are of the highest class." The latter intimation we take leave to regard with utter scepticism. The "relations" are possible, but certainly not with papers of the highest for any decent class. Very amusing are the divers little dodges to which Imperialism has recourse to influence public opinion. *Le Petit Journal*, for example, has a great circulation among the popular classes, but is not political. The editor, however, has been induced to publish a series of portraits of Ministers and leading members of the Majority—doubtless very flattering portraits—which have a good effect. Also it publishes "a military romance of the First Empire, conceived in a sense opposed to the declamations of the Opposition;" and this romance is actually "furnished by the Cabinet of "the Empire." Who could have written it? Mocquard, the brilliant dramatist and amateur romancist, was dead. Could it have been the author of the "History of Julius Cæsar?" Whoever wrote it, the romance does not seem to have been quite so successful as the works of Erckmann and Chatrian, which took the opposite view of things. Indeed, all through this document there is sad complaint made that, despite even the help of gratuitous distribution, the Ministerial journals cannot work up to the circulation of the opposition papers. Great gratification is expressed at an arrangement come to with *Le Figaro*, an arrangement which at one time the Ministers hardly hoped to be able to accomplish. But, as the report truly and eloquently remarks, "the idea of a subsidy helps the moral influence a great deal in the times in which many defections and desertions can be avoided by giving satisfaction to certain interests or to certain personal needs." We are not unequal to the art of bribery in England; but we are wholly incapable of describing it in such beautiful words, or making it seem such a noble auxiliary to the moral influence. *O rem regiam!* Thus was the grandeur of the Imperial throne maintained in France. These paltry tricks, these shabby corruptions, this ineffably dirty work constituted the mechanism and the scaffolding on which a Napoleonic Empire was to be upraised and to strike the stars with its sublime head! Truly this is indeed endeavouring to climb "through dirt to dignity," and falling helplessly, ignominiously back into the mud at last.

THE FEELING IN ALSACE.

Carlsruhe, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

I arrived at Bischheim, before Strasburg, just the day before the surrender, and so had occasion to enter the city together with the troops. Met your Special Correspondent at the Maison-Rouge, engaged in drawing up the description of the touching and extraordinary spectacle which surrounded us, and left, after a stay of two days and much intercourse with old acquaintances in the city, for Hagenau and Wissemburg; for it appeared to me of interest to ascertain in as many instances as possible the feelings of the Alsatian people themselves at the prospect of being reunited with Germany. Of this prospect they were officially informed by the journal of the German Prefect at Hagenau in a well-written article, containing much flattery of the Alsatians and their personal achievements while citizens of France, and promising them that Germany too, even more than France, was able to give full scope to their brilliant qualities, and particularly that they would not be subject to centralization as in France. The experience I have collected is, that the peasantry, almost to a man, rejoice in becoming German subjects, and that, even the towns being left aside, they might be polled about it without danger. I give you literally a conversation with an old peasant proprietor of four horses, &c. "Do you believe what the Prefect tells you here?" "I do not quite understand it; but I know I shall have to pay less taxes and juster taxes. I have often been in Baden as well as in the Palatinate." "What, would you prefer to became Badish or Bavarian?" "That would be about the same to me." "Would you like to become Prussian?" "I know nothing about Prussia. I daresay I would like it far less. The Prussians are so severe with the young people in the army. I have no son, only sons-in-law, who are past the age; but it is for the grandchildren." "What would you say if Alsace was to become a State for itself, and only have to enter the German Confederation?" "Oh, that would be capital. Then the gain from the war to us would be enormous. The French have been eating us up. For, you know, Alsace is very rich, sir! And the greatest part of France is but poor. Our money has been going to Paris, and not one-third part of it coming back." "Would you then choose to become a Republic, or a Grand-Duchy like Baden, or, as they suggest in Germany, neither a Republic nor a Grand-Duchy, but a kind of colony under the merely personal Sovereignty of the King of Prussia?" Here the schoolmaster, a native Frenchman, who spoke German and had attentively listened, stepped in, and said—"That would be about what the canton of Neufchatel formerly was?" "Not quite, I daresay, for you would get certain laws, in fact a great deal in common with all Germany, and would have to enter the German army. Only in minor things would you govern yourselves, and always with the King's personal consent only." "Yet that would be good," said the schoolmaster. "I am a Frenchman, sir, from Burgundy, but I would not care at all trusting myself to the Alsatian people, instead of to the French. For, you know, the educational system is much better in Alsace than in the remainder of France. The Alsatians like schools, as the Swiss, and are always ready to do anything for them. We get 1,600 francs a year here." "That is certainly much more than a village schoolmaster receives in Germany. But now tell me, are the peasantry in Alsace all speaking like him?" "In our village, and in all the villages north of Strasburg, as far as I know them, they do. First they were greatly irritated against the invasion, and are so still, but that is on account of the sufferings they had and have to undergo, and not from love of France or hatred of Germany." "But how is that? You are speaking in this way, and yet it was, as far as I know, your own particular business and official instructions to cultivate French patriotism, and to secure the German language being supplanted by the French among the children entrusted to your training." The schoolmaster laughed and said, "Yes, that was the system, from the time of the first plèbiscite in 1852 till now. Before that period it was only at work in Lotharingia. But, le pére would it do here?" The old peasant, too, laughed and nodded at him. "We Alsatian schoolmasters," continued the treacherous Burgundian, "prefer peace with the Alsatian peasants to that with our Government. Look you, sir, what this man and others really want is not to be governed at all." "That is very true," said the old peasant. "Ah, I see, you are a Republican!" "The Republic!" said the old man, "The Republic!" I liken to a sudden mental disease of the French." (The French in Alsatian fashion, he denominated "Welsh," to denote the distinction between the two races.) The Republic, sir, means very much kirschwasser (brandy), and everybody loitering about with his pipe in his mouth, and his hands in his trousers pockets. And everybody shouting and hallooing, and everybody speaking without hearing what the other said. That is a mere dodge of the wine merchants in Paris, who get up the cry of the Republic for purposes of their own. And the brewers at Strasburg have learned it from them. I was at Strasburg in 1848, when the Wackes (slang term for the roughs of Strasburg, one of the most noisy and fanatical rabbles in existence) were let loose. They shouted nothing but the Republic, but what they meant and commenced was plunder of the Protestants. O yes, sir, you do not yet know what words mean in France that may have a fine sound somewhere else, and what revolutions mean, and who it is that makes them." "Well, and who is it that makes them?" "That is the Catholic priesthood," he said without hesitation, and with great decision. "How is that? They do not go to fight in the streets?" "No, but they, together with the army, make the Wackes." "Well, I cannot see my way to that." "You must understand, the Wackes are almost all illegitimate children." "Strasburg," the schoolmaster put in, "has the greatest number of them in all France." "Yes, and they all are baptised as Catholics, because, in the Catholic Church baptism costs nothing, and because the girl gets consoled in this way for not being allowed by the law to establish the parentage of the child. They are the offspring of Catholic soldiers, to whom it is forbidden to marry with Protestant, Alsatian, or German girls."

This rather local explanation of the origin of revolution in France contains evidently some very good hints as to what may be looming in the future, after the incontestable evidence of the fortune of war has proved the superiority of German over French institutions. Two classes of men forbidden to marry, in the midst of a monogamist nation, are an incongruity and a nuisance, not much better than what polygamy would be by the side of monogamy. And fortified towns of a hundred thousand inhabitants, with a very considerable permanent garrison, are another blunder. The Germans, it is true, have something left of all this, but to a far less extent than France. If the French, taught by experience, were to adopt the system of an army with very short service under colours, without substitutes, and containing a mixture of all classes of society, it would very soon alter the moral as well as the political state of the country.

The conversation just sketched was, of course, with one of the Protestant peasants, who are to be found chiefly in the neighbourhood of Strasburg. The Catholic peasantry mostly express the wish to become Badish or Bavarian, but not Prussian. This has evidently been taught them by the Catholic clergy, though the Catholic Church, as is well known, is nowhere freer in its movements and nowhere treated better by the State than in Prussia. There must be some general order from Rome, perhaps of old date, which directs the Catholic clergy to oppose, under all circumstances, the ascendancy of the monarchy of Frederick the Great.

In Strasburg itself it is as yet impossible to talk politics to the people. The sad fate of their half-destroyed city, and of so many families in it, absorbs their attention. The whole of Germany, led by the municipal councils of Berlin and Munich, is now busy in collecting money for the assistance of Strasburg, which will be handed over to the new Mayor of Strasburg, Professor Küss, now the most popular man with the Strasburgers, mainly because he has managed to come to good terms with the German military authorities. The Germans are harbouring great projects about what is to be done in future with a city which they were wont to treat as one of the finest pearls in the old Imperial diadem, and which their popular poetry and their proverbs still celebrate.—*Daily News.*

Count Bismarck has directed the representatives of Prussia abroad to give an unqualified contradiction to the statement of the government at Tours, that in his interview with M. Favre he had expressed any intention of reducing France to a second-rate power. No such phrase, or no phrase capable of bearing this meaning, was ever employed by him.—*Observer.*

The *Bulletin Administratif* of the 26th of September stated that at that time the Government had in Paris a store of 292,000 quintals, or cwts., of grain, in addition to which there was in the hands of private dealers a further quantity of 155,000 quintals—making a total of 447,000 quintals, sufficient, at the estimated requirement of the population of 7,000 quintals daily, for a period of two months or two and a half months. The meat store consisted of 24,600 oxen and cows, 150,000 sheep, and 6,000 pigs, or an estimated ordinary supply for two months.

The Paris papers already announce that horseflesh has become an important article of consumption, and one gentleman residing near the *boucherie hippophagique* in the Rue Pernetti writes to the *Debats* to say that his neighbours and himself like it very much. A municipal notice has been issued, announcing the opening of 11 fresh depots for the sale of horseflesh. The increasing number of horses daily killed and supplied to the public affords another proof that *l'appetit vient en mangeant.* The daily consumption of horses, which at the beginning of the siege was only 20 or 30, rose in the last three days of last week to 141, 195, and 275 respectively.

BABY FARMING IN LONDON.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS.

During a discussion on Baby Farming at the Dialectical Society's rooms, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, a statement made by Margaret Waters on Wednesday October 5, and which covered some 15 sides of foolscap, excited great interest. The discussion was originated by a paper of Dr. Dickson's, of St. Luke's Asylum, on "Baby Farming and its Physical and Social Effects." Waters's revelations were epitomized as follows:—

Dr. Edmunds stated that on Wednesday he had seen the woman, Margaret Waters, now lying under sentence of death, and he received from her a statement relative to her history, and the way she conducted her system of baby farming. The facts which she gave him revealed the particulars of a state of things of which few people had any idea. Waters, it appeared, was a widow since 1864. In that year she was settled with her husband in Newfoundland, and was in very good circumstances. They decided to come to England on a visit, and they proceeded to Scotland. In Glasgow her husband died, and she returned to Newfoundland to wind up the family affairs, and realize whatever property remained. Having done this, she returned to England with £300 in her possession. Intending to turn her capital to account, she took a house in Addington-square, Camberwell, and put into it a number of sewing-machines. Her plan was to make collars and other such articles, and sell them to the City houses. She knew little or nothing of the business, however, and, partly owing to that circumstance and partly to the miserable prices which were paid for such goods, she was at the end of the year a loser of £250. She then resolved to save herself by letting lodgings, and that step led her imperceptibly into her career of baby farming. One of her first lodgers was a lady living under the protection of a city solicitor, and passing as his wife under an assumed name. Mrs Waters did not know that she was a single woman, but believed she was really the gentleman's wife. She was confined in the house, and she then left, but said she did not wish to take the child with her, and offered to pay Mrs. Waters for nursing it. Mrs. Waters consented, and that was the first child she in any way farmed. The same lady came again, was confined, and left another child, whom she also paid very well for. Being in difficulties, Mrs. Waters began to think that this would be a good means of adding to her income, but she did not go into baby farming, as yet, systematically. Some more ladies became lodgers under much the same circumstances as the first, and two of their children were also left with her. She thus had, at one time, four children in her care in Addington-square. She never advertised at this time. Meanwhile, she was steadily going down-hill, and she found herself obliged to leave Addington-square and go to Bournemouth-terrace, Peckham, where she commenced baby farming as a system. She advertised for children, and she had answers from persons in all stations. Among others of her clients were a Chancery barrister, a well-known gentleman in another profession, and a gentleman whose name was recently very much before the public in connexion with another matter. She drifted along in this course, getting from bad to worse. But she protested that she had no idea of injuring the children, though she did some things she was very sorry for, owing to the difficulties of her position. She sent for her mother to come and live with her. Her father, in 1868, died insane. Her mother strongly disapproved her taking in children, and she therefore opened up a new line of the business. She took the *Clerkenwell News*, and there she used to find a whole string of advertisements—three of them were put in for a shilling—from women who wanted children to nurse. She advertised herself for children to adopt, and she generally got £10 with one. When she got the child and the money she went to one of the other advertisers in the *Clerkenwell News* and arranged to put the baby out to nurse. Upon paying two weeks in advance she was hardly ever asked even for her address, and when she went away of course she never heard anything more of the child. She gained the difference between the £10 given her for adopting the child and the fortnight's payment for nursing it. This was, after all, a very precarious resource, and she fell into great distress. She went to a money-lender (whose name she does not conceal) and borrowed £28 from him on her furniture. He deducted £14 of the £28 for "expenses," and made her pay £2 10s. a month until the whole £28 was paid him. Whenever she was a few days behindhand in paying one of the instalments, he threatened to seize all her things, and he only desisted upon being paid 10s. by way of fine. When the £28 was paid back in this way, she was so reduced she was obliged to get another loan from the money lender on the same terms. All this occurred while she was at Bournemouth-terrace. At this time the children were as well attended to as she could manage it; and a medical man was alwas called in when they fell sick. When they died they were buried properly, and she had the undertaker's receipts. Dr. Pickstocke certified as to the cause of death of several. The time came soon when she was unable to pay the money-lender his instalments, and he threatened to strip her of everything under her bill of sale. She owed, besides, twelvemonths' rent. She took another house, and removed her things during the night. The money-lender found her out, and said he would prosecute her for removing the goods. She moved a second time, but was again discovered by the money-lender. She then, with the help of some one, moved again, and changed her name so as to conceal herself from the money-lender, of whom she was in mortal fear. This, she affirms, was her sole motive for the change of name which so told against her. When the policeman in plain clothes looked in through the window in Brixton, she thought it was the money-lender's people had found her out once more. When she went to Brixton five children died, some from diarrhœa and wasting, and others from convulsions. She was very poor, and determined to save the price of burial by leaving them about. She wrapped the bodies in brown paper and took them out at night, and left them where they were found by people afterwards. She maintains that she did what she could for these children, and attended to them to the best of her power. There were also four other children whom she got rid of in a way for which she is now very sorry. She took them, one at a time, into the streets, and when she saw little boys and girls at play she called one of them and said, "Oh, I am so tired! Here, hold my baby, and here is six-pence for you to go into the sweetstuff shop and get something nice." While the boy or girl went into the shop she made off. The babies, she believes, were generally taken to the workhouse. On one occasion the boy to whom she gave one was served so quickly that he came out again before she had time to get away. She therefore stepped into an oyster shop, and ordered some oysters. She saw the boy looking up and down with the baby in his arms, and when he did not see her, he began to cry. Some people gathered, and a policeman came up, to whom the boy showed the baby. The policeman then walked away with the boy, and she left the oyster shop and got off safe. Some of the persons who gave the children for adoption were evidently well off. The babies were very well dressed. She used to have appointments often to meet parties at the railway stations, and a gentleman, accompanied by a nurse, would give her the child. Sometimes the children were given her within an hour after they were born—in less time, in fact, and before they were even dressed. One of the children found by the police at Brixton had been given to her only two days before. She got £20 with it, and the people that gave it promised her any sum if she only took good care of it. Dr. Edmunds, in concluding the recital of the remarkable and instructive statement Margaret Waters made to him a few hours before, said that when children, even under the best conditions, were taken from the breast and brought up by hand, the chances were all against them. What, then, was the chance of infants taken out in the open air the moment they were born and brought up with only such appliances as Mrs. Waters, at her wits' end for money, flying from money-lenders and dodging landlords, had at her disposal? From what he could judge she had no intention of murdering any of the children, but they died off, as they might have been expected to die off, from diarrhœa, thrush, and convulsions, and when they died she callously got rid of their bodies as best she could when she became poor. When she was comparatively well-off the children were attended by doctors, and were properly buried when they died out, not from being murdered, but from the effects of nourishment not adapted to infants of so tender an age, and of grossly careless and inefficient nursing.

The *Penang Argus* says that Sir Harry Ord, the present Governor of the Straits Settlement, is to be transferred as Governor to Mauritius, and that Colonel Anson will officiate as Governor of the Straits until Sir H. Ord's successor is sent out from England.

Alexandre Dumas, who is staying in the neighbourhood of Dieppe, is not expected to recover from the illness with which he has been afflicted since the present troubles broke out in France. His daughter is likely to seek a refuge in England.—*Daily News,* Oct. 4.

"Berkeley, September 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking Norton's Camomile Pills. I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your value le Pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, Henry Allpass.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—Oct. 6.

(Before Mr. Registrar Brougham.)

IN RE HARBORD, WILKINSON AND CO.

A first sitting took place under the bankruptcy of Wm. Harbord, merchant, of 17, Gracechurch-street, who had traded, in partnership with George Hy. Wilkinson, and John Anderson, under the above firm; also at Bombay, under the firm of Harbord and Co. The failure took place in August last, when Mr. Harbord presented his petition for liquidation accompanied by accounts, which showed the aggregate liabilities of the two firms to exceed half a million; the property held as security and available for assets being valued at upwards of £400,000. Proceedings in bankruptcy were afterwards taken, and Mr. Chatteris, accountant Gresham-buildings, was appointed to act as receiver of the estate. The accounts filed under the liquidation comprise the following items:—Due to unsecured credit's, £35,214; to creditors fully secured, £10,020; to creditors in Bombay fully secured, £119,119; (estimated value of securities £157,984;) English creditors partially secured, £285,028 (securities valued at £212,467); Bombay creditors partially secured, £43,120 (value of securities, £17,952); other liabilities, £45,200, only a portion of which are expected to rank against the estate. Total unsecured liabilities, £150,030; estimated assets £41,647.

Several large proofs were put in.

Mr. Phelps objected to some of those on the ground that the creditors had not stated the full amount of their claims, nor set out the security which they held.

The Registrar said it was objectionable for creditors to split their debts. They should set out the whole amount due, and state the value of their security.

Mr. Lyne, on behalf of several of those creditors, asked for an adjournment of the sitting, with a view to the proofs being amended.

Mr. Phelps said he appeared for a large body of creditors, who were anxious that the case should be thoroughly investigated, and wished that a trustee should be appointed for that purpose without delay. The case had been before the court in one form or another for two months; the whole of the assets were in Bombay, there being only £18 10s. in this country; and it was most desirable that instructions should be sent out to India as soon as possible.

The Registrar said it appeared that two receivers had been appointed, and perhaps the best course would be to appoint them both trustees.

This was agreed to, and Mr. Chatteris, the receiver under the bankruptcy, and Mr. Stewart, accountant, King William-street, the receiver under the liquidation, were appointed joint trustees. A committee of inspection was named, consisting of the following creditors:—Mr. Johnson, of the firm of Samuel Morley and Co., warehousemen, Wood-street; Mr. M'Nicholl, merchant, Leadenhall-street; and Mr. Rose, iron merchant, Wednesbury, Staffordshire. Messrs. Reed, Phelps, and Sidgwick are the solicitors under the proceedings.

The 21st of November was appointed for the public examination of the bankrupt.—*Daily News.*

SMITH, EDWARDS & Co.'s MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

Adelaide Buildings, Chapel Street,
Liverpool, 1st October 1870.

The past month has witnessed several fluctuations in our cotton market, and the general result is a decline on the average of ½d. per lb.

At the date of our last report a firm feeling prevailed, middling Orleans was quoted 9¼d. and fair Dhollera 7¼d. per lb. The prevailing feeling in this country was that the war would soon come to an end. A powerful impulse was given to that feeling by the news of the capitulation of the Emperor Napoleon and his army at Sedan on the 2nd September; it was taken for granted that the war was virtually over, as the public did not see how the French could prolong resistance with their regular army nearly destroyed, or at least paralyzed, for Bazaine, with the only other large available force, was shut up in Metz, with no hope of escape.

Our market became somewhat excited, and prices ran up ⅜d. per lb., say to 9⅝d. for middling Orleans and 7½d. for fair Dhollera. The news of the establishment of a Republic in Paris immediately followed, and the public learned with some surprise that a resolute intention to resist the enemy was the only policy put forward by the new Government. Some dulness occurred in our market and prices receded ⅛d. per lb. But again the idea sprang up that peace was near at hand; the Germans marched steadily on Paris, and it was thought that once under its walls an accommodation would be come to. There was much buoyancy here, and middling Orleans went to fully 9⅝d. This was the best point of the month, and from that time a very decided change for the worse has come over the market. Several separate circumstances have combined to depress it, and the change in public feeling has been as quick as it is remarkable. First of all, there began to drop in cargoes of cotton from Havre; the large stock there (180,000 bales) had been quite unsaleable from the disorganisation of French trade, and holders despairing of selling to advantage there, and not a little afraid of German armies approaching their city, began to look to Liverpool as the best depot either for holding or selling. An import from Havre was such a novel event that it took people here by surprise, and demolished the airy fabric of cotton scarcity that had been looming in the future. It was seen that if 50,000 bales of American came from Havre during September and October, it would just carry us through the critical season without a squeeze. Next came an unexpected turn in the aspect of the war. A conference was held between Jules Favre, as the representative of the French Government, and Count Bismarck, with a view of trying to arrange a basis for an armistice and subsequent peace. Great hopes were entertained of its success, but it entirely failed, and left matters worse than they were. The German demands were pronounced intolerable, and the population of Paris declared they would fight to the last sooner than accept them. People reluctantly prepared themselves for a continuance of this dreadful war. Then, to add to the weakness of our market, the receipts of new crop began to swell in America, and though less than at the same time last year, were eagerly pressed for sale and cotton shipping at the various ports was offered to arrive at ⅛d. below our prices on the spot. The prospect of a large crop overshadowed all business transactions, and caused a great feeling of timidity to prevail. Several large cargoes of Indian cotton also arrived, and as the loss on them was enormous, fears sprang up anew about the solvency of the buyers to arrive, and considerable pressure was shown to sell from the quay. These various causes conspired to produce quite a gloomy feeling in our market, and American cotton gave way 1d. per lb. from the best point and Surats ⅜d. to 1d. on the spot, and still more from the quay.

The market closes weak on the basis of 8⅝d. to 8¾d. for middling Uplands and Orleans, 6⅜d. for fair Dhollera and Oomrawuttee on the spot, and 6¼d. ex quay. American cotton to arrive is much pressed, (and Uplands shipped by sailing vessels are only worth 8d., and Orleans 8¼d. Cotton coming by steamer fetches ⅛d. to ¼d. more.

The Manchester market, during the past month, has been dull and spiritless. The business doing has been much below the average, and were it not that the trade came largely under contract in August there would have been much pressure to sell. The bulk of producers, however, have not been forced to realise, and thus there has been less panic feeling in the last fortnight than in our market. During the early part of the month, when American ruled about 9¼d., the working margin was very inadequate, and great complaints were heard of the unprofitable nature of trade; but the recent fall in cotton will act beneficially, and we expect to see a more healthy state of things ere long. We scarcely expect that the price of goods and yarn will fall as fast as the raw material is doing, and, when business is again actively resumed in Manchester, we anticipate a fair working margin. The accounts from the Indian markets have latterly been discouraging, still the off-take is quite as large as could have been expected under such enormous shipments, the exports from England to India to 31st August being 557 million yards of plain calico, against 467 million yards last year. We expect that an active demand for that quarter will again set in at Manchester, when 8¼ lb. cloth falls to the neighbourhood of 9s. This is a price that will leave a fair working margin, with middling American cotton at 8d. per lb. From China the accounts are discouraging. Since the massacre of French subjects at Tientsin there has been much alarm felt along the China coast, and the attitude of the natives is very threatening. It seems too probable that further attacks may take place on Europeans, and that an armed intervention will become unavoidable. If this be so, the course of trade will be checked for a time. To show the relative importance of the Indian and China markets we may add that the shipments of plain calico to the former of 557 million yards, compare with 212 million yards to the latter. The consumption of cotton we believe to be unchanged, though, from using rather more small bales, the figure may now be 53,000 or 54,000 bales per week, against 52,000 bales a short time ago. Our spinners, as a rule, hold no stock whatever, and we believe their takings from this port to the end of the year cannot be less then 50,000 to 55,000 bales per week. From London the deliveries to the trade this year are trifling, owing to the small supply arriving at that port.

The money market, during the last month, has become extremely easy, and the bank rate has been reduced from 4 to 2½ per cent., and the accumulation of capital in the London market is excessive. The war is acting in the way of causing capital to be sent to England, and there seems every prospect of a long continuance of low rates of interest. The probability of cheap bread and cheap cotton, for the coming year, alike point in that direction, and promise a period of prosperity that this country stands sorely in need of.

The prospects of our market, at the present time, turn mainly upon two contingencies—the duration of the war on the Continent and the size of the American crop With regard to the first, we regret to say that we do not discern the prospect of an immediate settlement. The temper of the French runs high, and though they have lost their regular army, and, in a military point of view, are in no condition to resist the well trained German forces, yet they may prolong resistance a considerable time by fighting behind ramparts and availing themselves of every opportunity to harass the invader. The siege of Paris has now commenced in earnest, and the most opposite opinions prevail as to its powers of resistance. We incline to think it will hold out a considerable time, if the inhabitants continue in their present temper. Meanwhile, the German forces set free by the capture of Strasbourg and Toul will gradually overrun the centre of France, and we may expect from time to time to hear of further conquests, and so the public will sway to and fro between the hope of early peace and the fear of dogged resistance by the French. The turning point of the campaign is Paris, and if that fall soon the war will be virtually over; but if it makes at long defence and animates the nation with new hopes, here may be much bloodshed yet, and greater ruin than has hitherto befallen that unhappy country. Thus far the neutral powers remain absolutely impassive, and it seems at present as though France and Germany would be allowed to fight out their quarrel without interference. Rumours have cropped up from time to time about the intentions of Russia, who was thought to look covetously at Constantinople, but we see no evidence that she meditates mischief in that quarter, and we incline to think that the present conflagration will not spread beyond the countries where it arose.

Its effect, however, even though localised, is most important on the cotton trade. France is the chief consuming country on the Continent—using last year fully 600,000 bales. Her consumption is now almost suspended, and the stock at Havre is being rapidly transferred to us. She will buy nothing in the American markets till peace, or the near prospect of it reappears, and her demand is a leading branch of Southern trade in the early part of the season. We fear that even if the war wears itself out before Christmas, the trade of France will be completely paralysed for next season—her resources will be terribly exhausted, and besides heavy war contributions, she will probably have to pass through a time of intestine trouble. Then as to Germany—the next largest consuming district in Europe—it will suffer severely from the war; its army is drawn from the best of its civil population, and great voids will be created in its industrial system. A period of rigid economy must follow the war, and we don't think its consumption of cotton can reach the proportions of last season. The rest of Europe will probably be little affected, but we incline to think that if the war last to Christmas, the requirements of the Continent for the twelve months from the 1st September, 1870, will fall short by 300,000 bales of what they were last year—and most of this deficit will probably be shown in the export from America.

The inevitable effect of this will be to give England a far larger share of the American crop, and we have no doubt that the absence of continental competition will have a most powerful effect on prices in America in the early part of the season. Already we see this in the low offers making from the American ports, equal to quite ½d. per lb, below the prices ruling in Liverpool.

As to the size of the American crop, public opinion as usual varies not a little, but upon the whole the predominating view is that it will considerably exceed the last one. According to the shipping list, the outturn of last crop was 3,114,000 bales, including an estimate of 80,000 bales for Southern consumption, and it is thought by many that this crop, with a fine season, will yield 3½ millions of bales. This may be too sanguine a view, and will no doubt give place to lower estimates if an early frost or bad picking weather occurs. Up to the present time the season has been favourable, though much more so in the Atlantic than in the Gulf States. The districts tributary to Savannah and Charleston are expected to exceed last year largely, but along the Mississippi valley there has been too much rain, and the plant does not look so well as last year. It seems not to be expected that the receipts at New Orleans will exceed those of last season, which was a remarkably favourable one for that section of the country. At present the receipts of new cotton at New Orleans are very small, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever at that point, while at the Atlantic ports they are large; but as the crop generally is later than last year, it is doubtful whether receipts will come up to last year's for some time. If prices fall very fast, planters also will be less urgent to send down their cotton, for after selling the bulk of last crop at 10d. to 10½d., cost and freight, they will be reluctant to part with this at 7d., cost and freight. We believe, however, that even this price will pay them well enough, and when they find that more cannot be obtained, they will sell without grudging.

Turning to Bombay we find almost nothing shipping. The stock is about 100,000 bales, with large supplies of old Dhollera up-country, but the natives will not submit to prices, on a parity with Liverpool, and business has been stopped for two months. The monsoon is now drawing to an end, and arrivals will soon come in from the interior, and prices must come down to a shipping point within a month or two, but it seems as though no important quantity of cotton will leave Bombay during the remainder of this year, and our stock of Surats will run very low, as usual, during the spring months. The long pause in the exports from Bombay will keep down our visible supply of cotton, and it seems doubtful if we will show much increase on last year till we pass Christmas, but this will not have much effect in supporting prices so long as the public look forward to a large American crop, and know that the supply is merely detained in India by the stiffness of native holders.

We think the considerations we have adduced, point to a season of low prices. We may add that seldom has the speculative spirit been so broken in our market, and the bad result of last season's business makes operators unusually timid, and for that reason, as well as the abundances of supply, we anticipate a weak market when the weight of the crop is felt. For some months, however, the supply of American cotton here will be small—our stock may run down to 100,000 bales, or less, and cannot increase much on this side Christmas; the very timidity of importers will make the new crop come forward slowly, and therefore we are not prepared to see a further serious decline for some time forward. Moreover, a change of weather in the South is always on the cards, and news may arrive here during October which would alter very seriously the present fine promise of supply. A sudden conclusion of the war would also operate strongly in our favour, at least for a short time, and taking these contingencies into account, American cotton to arrive at 8d. per lb. for Uplands and Fair Dhollera landing at 6¼d., appear somewhat tempting prices.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool and London to 29th September.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1870...	1,264,100	748,700	483,000	2,495,800
1869...	797,200	1,041,500	618,800	2,457,500
Increase of Import this year				38,300

Export of Cotton from Great Britain to 29th September.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1870...	90,900	273,700	47,000	411,600
1869...	104,600	396,600	64,400	565,600
Decrease of Export this year				154,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 29th September.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1870...	150,600	266,700	103,500	520,800
1869...	56,500	301,200	84,300	442,000
Increase of Stock this year				78,800

London Stock and Deliveries to 29th September.

	Stock.	Deliveries for Cons, and Export.	
1870...All kinds	29,800	80,000	113,500
1869... "	56,900	104,900	173,000

Stock in Havre.

29th Sept. 1870	135,400
" " 1869	85,700

Deliveries for Consumption from Liverpool and London to 29th September.

	American.	E. India	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1870...	1,104,600	511,300	392,500	2,008,400
1869...	720,000	646,300	524,500	1,890,800
Increase of Delivery this year				117,600

Average Weekly Delivery for Consumption from Liverpool and London to 29th September.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1870...	28,300	13,100	10,100	51,500
1869...	18,500	16,600	13,500	48,600
Increase of Weekly Delivery this year				2,9[illegible]

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	E. India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1870...	27,000	14,000	12,000	53,000
1869...	12,000	18,000	8,000	38,000

Cotton Afloat for Great Britain 29th September.

	American.	East India.	Total.
1870...	28,000	306,000	334,000
1869...	8,000	3[illegible]	392,000

Quotations for Cotton, 6th October.

1870.

		Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
American	Orleans	6¾	8¼	9⅛
	Mobile	6	8¾	9¼
	Uplands	6¼	8¼	9⅜
Brazil	Pernam	7¼	8¼	8¾
	Maranham	...	8¾	9¼
	Maceio	...	8⅜	8¾
	Egyptian	5½	7	10
	Smyrna	...	6¼	7½

		Middling.	Mid. Fair.	Fair.	Good Fair.
Surat	Hingunghaut	...	...	7¾	8
	Ginned Dharwar	...	6¾	7¼	7⅝
	Broach	5	6	6¾	7¼
	Do. Mach. Ginned.	...	...	7¼	7⅝
	Dhollera	5	6	6¼	6¾
	Oomrawuttee	5	6	6⅜	7
	Comptah	4¾	5¼	6⅜	6¼
	Veraval	4¼	5¾	6¼	6⅜
Madras	Tinnevelly	...	6¼	6¾	7¼
	Western	...	6	6⅜	6¼
	Scinde	...	5½	6¼	6¼
	Bengal	...	6	6	6⅜

1869.

		Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
American	Orleans	10¾	12⅜	13¼
	Mobile	10½	12¼	13⅛
	Uplands	10½	12¼	13¼
Brazil	Pernam	...	12⅜	12⅜
	Maranham	...	12	12¼
	Maceio	...	11¾	12¼
	Egyptian	8¼	9½	12½
	Smyrna	...	8¾	10¼

		Middling.	Mid. Fair.	Fair.	Good Fair.
Surat	Hingunghaut	...	...	10½	10½
	Ginned Dharwar	...	9⅜	10¼	10⅝
	Broach	8¼	9	9½	10
	Do. Mach. Ginned	...	...	10½	10¾
	Dhollera	8¼	9	9½	9⅝
	Oomrawuttee	8⅜	9¼	9⅜	10
	Compta	8	8⅜	9	9⅜
	Veraval	8	8⅜	8¾	9¼
Madras	Tinnevelly	...	...	9¼	9½
	Western	...	...	9½	9⅜
	Scinde	...	8	8¾	8⅜
	Bengal	...	7½	8⅜	8¾

Smith, Edwards & Co.,
Cotton Brokers.

P.S. for India, 6th October, p.m.—After a few days of free buying on the part of the trade, the market to-day has relapsed into dulness, and prices have given way ⅛d. from the best point. Fair Dhollera is not saleable on the spot over 6⅜d. and landing it is offered at 6⅝d. The amount of Surat cotton offering is very large, and the bulk of recent arrivals have not yet come upon the market. Sales to-day 10,000, closing dull.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on 29th October.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·899	in.
Temperature of the Air	77·7	"
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·4	"
Dew Point	73·2	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·863	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·4	"
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following day	82·4	"
Minimum do. do.	73·6	"
Gen. Direction of Wind—NNW, N, E, NW, NNW.		
Movement in 24 hours	238	miles.
	In.	Cts.
Fall of rain during the week	0	00
Registered between 1st January and 16th October.	66	21
Total fall of rain between 1st Jany. and 23rd Oct.	66	21

An American paper under the heading "Good News for Mosquitoes" states:—"A gentleman who has lived in a mosquito neighbourhood for several years, and has had a good opportunity to study the effects of having been bitten, gives his advice as follows:—a good remedy is to let the biting operation be continued until finished. If, when the insect has alighted, inserted his beak and injected the poison, the hand of the victim comes down and finishes the insect's earthly career, the poison remains in the wound, and pain is experienced. If, however, the operation is not interrupted, and the voracious monster has leave to drink his fill, he naturally draws back into his own abdominal cavities the rankling poison, in company with the sufferer's blood, the sufferer will then feel but little inconvenience from the bite."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Municipal Stores, about (40) forty tons of ASPHALTE, suitable for covering ground floors, cellars, and terraces of buildings.

For price and other particulars apply at the Stores, Esplanade, near the "Arthur Crawford Markets."

By order,
J. HARRINGTON,
Municipal Store-keeper.

GINNING FACTORY for SALE.—TO BE SOLD immediately, by Private Bargain, the whole Property of the WUDWAN COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY, Limited, situated at Dhundooka, consisting of the Right to Possession of about 23 acres of Land, Boiler, Engine, Gin and Press Houses, Warehouses, Cooley Lines and Bungalow, Engine and Boile, 60 double action Macarthy Gins, 6 Openers Slide Lathe, Cartweighing Machine, Steel-yard, Beam and Scales, Portable Forge, Anvil, Vice and Smithy, Lathe and other Tools, Fire-engine, Portable Crane, Grindstone, 1 large Country Cotton Press, Fuel, &c., spare Knives and Knife Frames, Crank Shafts and Legs, Roller Spindles, Pulleys, Brasses, Leather, Iron, Wood, and other spare Stores. There is a good well on the Premises, and the whole is in fair condition and working order.

Dhundooka is only fifteen miles from Dhollera, and abundance of Kupas is grown in the immediate neighbourhood.

Application to be made to WILLIAM WILSON, Dhundooka.
Dhundooka, 22nd October 1870.

NOTICES.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	" 125	each.
Do. " 800 "	" 100	"
American Union Scales	" 30	"
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	" 15	"
Do. 4 "	" 10	"
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	" 10	"
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, "	" 6	"
Condensed Milk "	" 12	"

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

FARNHAM & Co.

Now Ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR NOVEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The 1870 Illustrated Catalogue post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 15s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 6s. 6d. A single pair free to India by sample post, on receipt of paper pattern of sole, and remittance of price with one shilling additional. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

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CARSON'S
ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,
PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Out-door Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c. and stands
A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

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Caution:—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills'

No P[illegible] is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.

EXCHANGE.

	Per Rupee.	
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 1/2d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 5/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand	1s. 10 1/4d.	do.
On Paris demand	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c.	1s. 10 1/8d.	do.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Acceptance	3	per cent.
" Advances on Govt. Securities	4 to 5	ditto
" Other approved Bills	6 to 7	ditto

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 31st October 1870.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

At the rate of two per cent per annum on the daily balance up to one lac of rupees. The Accounts are credited with interest half-yearly, on 30th June and 31st December.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

When fixed for 12 months .... 5 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

Head Office—PARIS.

Agencies.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai and Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.
Agents in Ireland.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

London Bankers.
The Bank of England
Messrs. Glyn & Co.
and
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

Branches in India and China.

Calcutta | Agra. | Kurrachee. | Shanghai.
Madras. | Bombay. | Lahore. | Hongkong.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 11/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 9/16	"
3	do.	1/10 7/16	"
2	do.	1/10 3/8	"
1	do.	1/10 5/16	"
On demand		1/10 1/4	"
On Scotland		1/10 1/4	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 1/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest Charged.

On Loans on Government Paper and Railway Shares.
3 Months............ 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 1 to 2 " .... 4 per cent. per annum.
" on other approved securities
3 Months............ 6 per cent. per annum.

Interests.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per annum
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
Bombay, 27th October, 1870.

INSURANCES.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

E. Morriss, Esq. | W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | and
H. E. Bright, Esq. | C. Peile, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.

Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,693,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... " 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

EXTENSION OF THE LIFE BUSINESS TO INDIA.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP............ £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.

Directors of the Indian Branch.

T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. B'acker, Esq., Merchant.
F. G. Eldridge, Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson, Tilton & Co.) Merchant, Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce.
J. C. Murray, Esq. (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
G. C. Paul, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Officiating Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Manager in India.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Esquire.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons) are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust for the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

SURRENDER VALUES.

Policies are purchased by this Company at an equitable value after payment of Premiums for three years.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria or Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.

Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.

The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Benares Districts	J. G. Bachman, Esq.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Chumparun	James Berg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi Bank Corporation.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Madras	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Ditto	W. F. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq.
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	United Bank of India.
Umballa	Ditto.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company, together with Forms of Proposal and all further information, may be obtained by letter or on application to

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,568
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£78,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CLOSE OF THE PRESENT BONUS PERIOD, on 15th November 1870.

PERSONS who may assure before that date, will have a share in the Division of Profits to be made in 1871, which will include the whole divisible Profits which have arisen since 15th NOVEMBER 1865.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.

H. Prentis, Esq. | W. Nixon, Esq.
J. F. Moir, Esq. | A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Agents at Bombay,
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited.)

LEA and PERRINS'
Celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
to be
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C. Paris Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER, 1, 1870.

THE WAR.

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

DR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS TO "THE TIMES."

A RECONNAISANCE.

HEAD-QUARTERS, CROWN PRINCE'S ARMY, VERSAILLES, Sept. 24.

IN the old days of the Crimean war—now as old as those of the Peninsula, if not of Troy—it used to be said up "in the front," after a heavy night's firing, "We will wait till the mail comes from England with the —— " (you may fill up the blank) "to know what it was all about." And if that was said of an army with a front of a few miles, it may be fancied how little is known in one place here of the operations going on at another part of the circle which may be 35 kilometres away or more. The recital of personal experiences seems an impertinence in such a moment as this, and yet I am driven to dwell on them as the materials for this letter, *faute de mieux*, for it is not possible to go to the fore-posts, near Valerien, without a special order *ad hoc*, unless you are an officer on duty, and the special order cannot be had to-day, for General von Blumenthal is away with the Prince and Colonel von Gottberg was on duty when he was sought for, and as it was necessary to do something or other we resolved to start for "La Tour des Anglais" over Clamart, and renew our reconnaissance of Paris. As this letter will be sent by a new and untried route, it will, probably, never reach its destination, or will astonish me by appearing days before its predecessors, but I will take it for granted that it will not arrive, and so will be a little personal, not concerning others, but about myself. Professor Hassell, of the *Staats-Anzeiger*, the Prussian *Official Gazette*, has a little pony chaise in which he was good enough to offer me a seat, and, as he had not been over the field of Bievre and had not seen the captured redoubt, I accepted his proposal to go there with slacrity, for the reason that, independent of the charms of his society, I had the guarantee of getting on as far as possible because his coachman is a full-sized gendarme of paneratian proclivities, at the sight of whose uniform the most rigid functionary might hesitate to cry, "Halt, there!" Before I set out let me at once make amends to General von der Tann's army corps, whom I accused of being too precipitate in their attack at Sedan. The Bavarian officers insist on the text of the order from head-quarters as their guarantee, and, indeed, the wording of it would seem to leave the General the decision of the moment when the French ought to be attacked. But, whether that be so or not, the result was fortunate, and the French officers declare that the Bavarian attack prevented their carrying out the plan of battle which had been determined upon, and exercised a most important influence on the fortunes of the day so far as they were concerned. These few words are due to General von der Tann and to General von Bothmer and the Bavarian officers and army, who have certainly had a fair share of the fighting and losses of the campaign. Starting from the Avenue de Paris by the Rue des Chantiers we passed out by the gateway and barrier at the end of that street which was not guarded, the only post being a couple of sentries under the railway bridge, which remains with its side walls crenellated and surmounted by a plank parapet pierced for musketry, as it was prepared when the National Guard of Versailles meant to "show fight." The route to Choisy-le-Roi was in the possession of [illegible] repairing the da[illegible] order; they were relaying the pavement of the *chaussée*, and filling in the [illegible]th sand, but the replacing of the splendid *coupur*[illegible] is beyond any Cantonnier's hand, and must be the wor[k] of many a long year indeed. The absence of soldiery here would be remarkable if we did not know they were well up in front. From the Porte de Colbert to Petit Bicêtre is about 7½ kilometres, or less than 4½ miles, the Bois de Meudon being on the left and the Plaine de Velizy on the right, and it was across this road from Villacoublay that the French retreated by Meudon and Clamart on the 19th, abandoning their redoubt, which is about three kilometres further on towards the Porte de Chatillon, and off the road of that name within a stone's-throw of the Octroi de Clamart. At Villacoublay we met a detachment of our old friends of the 2nd Lancers, waiting to escort the Crown Prince on his way from Ferrières, and there they had been since 10 o'clock, and it was now past 2 o'clock, and so they were disconsolately eating walnuts and sitting by their horses. All the dead men are buried, except one or two, but the horses still taint the air, and rise in foul mounds out of the fields, with their legs in the air, which is tainted widely all round.

The fields are pretty well sprinkled with other relics of the fight. Bavarians, who are all over the place, came along the road in detachments, and orderlies now and then, and there was a post at Petit Bicêtre, the few houses of which are knocked into holes and corners. The chateaux and farmhouses on the left of the road have suffered also, and one fine country house is burnt to the walls. Winding in and out through the felled trees over the causeway, we came at last to a regiment of cavalry by their horses on the right, and a little further on the left was a battery horsed and ready for action. Somewhat further—three-quarters of a mile, perhaps—two sentinels barred the way with an injunction to take a cross road to the left, for just beyond we would come in view of Vanvres, which shelled the causeway on the least provocation. So we obeyed, and, after a quarter of a mile or so, turning up a lane to the left above Plessis-Piquet, we emerged on the plateau on which stands the redoubt, and halted by a post of cavalry, the officers of which indicated the spot to which carriage and horses could be led with safety out of view of Montrouge and Vanvres. The fort, or redoubt, has been quite changed—turned inside out, and is now pretty strong against any attack. It stood before us, snug and trim, with Bavarians clustering all about it. I was sauntering along towards the spot indicated by our cavalry friends as a good look-out point, for the plateau rises so as to shut out all the ground in front, and you must go to the edge to get a view, when my friend suddenly called out, "Stop! He's going to fire," and there, some 30 yards off, stood a Bavarian, down the barrel of whose musket I could look with precision. I had not heard his angry summons to halt. Near him were a General and Staff officer wondering who we might be, and on our approach we were received somewhat sternly, and were told that at the slightest appearance of anything above the edge of the plateau the forts below shelled it, and that we might thus cause loss of life. But General Schleich, like most Bavarian officers, was very kind in the long run, and gave us leave to go in single file, one by one, to the ridge, where stands a little summer-house, surrounded by trees, like a small pagoda, or Swiss cottage—a Parisian *gazebo*, in fact. Mr. Landells and I went first, and at the far edge of the wood, where an abattis has been erected, we looked over. Paris lay at our feet in marvellous beauty. We were engaged in making out places through our glasses when from Montrouge flew out a puff of smoke and the two bangs which come close together when a shell is fired at and bursts in a line with you warned us that either the French were keeping a very bright look-out, or that they saw something else disagreeably close to us to vex them, but the explosion and fragments were quite near enough to serve as a notice to quit, and we retreated to the tower, but not till we had a good look all over Paris from Mont Parnasse, Pére la Chaise, Nôtre Dame, the Invalides, with its newly-gilt dome, the Tuileries, Pantheon, to the Arc de Triomphe, and could see the people and soldiers inside the works and in the streets behind Issy. Our other friend and Dr. Hassell appeared, guided by Captain Brix-Förster, of the Staff, and we mounted the tower, or *gazebo*, which consisted of several stories, with glass windows, and had many traces of occupancy by French soldiery, and at every stage the view of the city became more beautiful and entrancing, for it was a sunny, though not a very clear, day, owing to the dust raised by a strong east wind. This same wind induced the French to send up a balloon—some say Godard's—which was captured by the Prussians, with important despatches, but how or where I do not know. I do not suppose there was a chase and combat in the sky. Words cannot describe the charm of the spectacle. As I was peering through my glass I saw at the salient of Vanvres an officer with a glass to his eye, standing on an embrasure, and giving directions to the gunners. He was looking straight at the tower. Workmen rested on their spades in the ditch below, and looked up too. My companions had already descended, and when I got down I told them what was occurring, and just as I was speaking the report was heard, the shell burst in the wood on the left, and I do not hesitate to say I second bang again, and the iron fragments hummed through the air beyond. The Bavarian officers standing by the tower explained the position and told off the forts, related how surprising the sight of Paris was at night, and then, cautioning us to walk singly about 100 yards apart, proceeded from the shelter of the little plantation towards the fort. Whiz came a round shot, this time right over the work. "The French are waking up," he said. "They have had their dinner and are in good spirits." Dr. Hassell went next, and as he turned towards a covered way a shell, which seemed to my somewhat tutored ear to be making right at the top of my head, came from Vanvres or Montrouge, and so I politely bowed to give it free way, and was glad that it went on its way rejoicing, and burst down among the vines on the far slope of the hill. The interior of the redoubt was well worth the trouble, and presented a scene of such activity that before this letter reaches you the French may fire away to their hearts' content, but cannot hurt it. The fosse is broad and deep, with fine scarp and counterscarp—palisadoes in the bottom—and the casemates and bombproofs give promise of fine construction. But Paris—that was the sight of all! And to see it thus.

It was just 6 o'clock when we got back to Versailles. The Hôtel du Reservoir was a blaze of lights. At the large table in the centre a dozen of German Princes and their aides, Ministers, and attendants, were dining in all sorts of uniforms, the dark blue of Wurtemberg, the light blue of Bavaria, the black of Prussia, and white Cuirassiers, the red-coated Hussars, green-tuniced Jägers intermingled, and the champagne corks were flying and smoke wreaths were curling inside. In the distance you heard the strains of a Prussian band playing "The Döppel (Sturm) March" before the Hôtel de France, and the rumbling of wheels. Near at hand difficulties are going on between waiters who will speak French and Germans who will try to speak it, but on the whole the German officer is placable, well ordered, and considerate. But the best-tempered man will be put out when, after waiting for his change 20 minutes, he is brought an *omelette aux fines herbes*. It is a very strange scene altogether, and one which would dwell on a young memory—a French one above all—for years to come.

THE ORDER OF THE IRON CROSS.

Sept. 26.

There was a parade to-day at 10 o'clock, which will have an historical interest. It was held on a remarkable arena. On the upper step of the two from which arises the pedestal of the equestrian statue of Louis the Great, stood a powerfully built man in the prime of life of fine bearing, with a fair full beard and a keen bright eye. Two stars are on his breast, but it does not need them to mark the Prince of Prussia. He wears his flat cap, with peak and red band, undress frock, and long boots coming above the knee. On his left an officer of dragoons held a salver encircled with laurels, on which were placed a heap of the Iron Crosses and their ribands which will mark this war. The cross is of iron, with a silver edge; on one side is a crown, with the letters "F. W.," three oak leaves, and the date 1813; on the other side a crown, with the letter "W.," and the date 1870. The riband is broad black, with a white border. On the right of the Prince stood a group of Generals and officers of the Staff—Blumenthal, Tümpling, Kirchbach, Voigts-Rhetz, Gottberg, Eulenburg, Heykte, Seckendorff, Schleinitz, Bissing, &c. On the step below were ranged the Duke Coburg, the Princes of Wurtemberg and Mecklenburg [illegible] Leopold of Hohenz[illegible]n, and the Duke of Augustenburg, with their Staff. In the courtyard, drawn up at right angles to the statue of Louis the Great, a splendid regiment of dismounted dragoons formed one side of the square, of which that facing the statue was constituted by two regiments in masses of grand divisions in close order, with the officers on the flanks; and on the left of the Prince, below, two lines of troops formed a kind of alley for the recipients of the crosses. A band of buglers and drummers, apart at one of the angles of the square, gave a martial welcome to the Prince when he entered and mounted the steps of the statue. There as he stood were "France triumphant over Spain," "France triumphant over the German Empire," before him, and Peace and Abundance nearer at hand, and in monumental rows on either side were his strange, grim bodyguard—old Du Guesclin, grim Turenne, Bayard, Condé, and the smaller greatnesses of Jourdan, Massena, Lannes, Mortier, and the rest of the illustrious 16 who once adorned the Pont de la Concorde. Higher still! Lift your eyes and see over those serried helmets; just across the angle of the statue of Louis the Great, and above the Prince's head, as you look from the left of the Court, there is an inscription on the front of the pavilion. The world knows it. The words are "*A toutes les gloires de la France.*" And the happy recipients of the Iron Cross came up, one after the other, to the number of more than 30, and the Prince said a word or two to all, shook hands with some, and when that ceremony was over he drew his sword, raised it in the air, and with a loud voice called for "three cheers for the King." The wounded men in the gilded and pictured galleries far away must have heard the cheers which followed—three great shouts as of one tremendous throat—and then a General, Voigts-Rhetz or Sandrath, called for "three cheers for the Crown Prince," which were also given with immense effect, and the drums and bugles repeated a sort of triumphant blare and ruffle. Then the Crown Prince descended from the base of the indignant statue, and, mounting his horse, rode out to the Place d'Armes, where the Generals and Staff went on foot to see the march past of the troops, which excited the admiration of the crowd of French on-lookers. Such is an account given to me by an eye-witness of what occurred, for I had no proper intelligence of what was going to happen, and missed a ceremonial which could not be described without some sort of visual participation therein. But I know the place well, and it needs but little to fill up the canvas, which your readers can do for themselves better than I can. There is no news to record from the front and from the rear.

CAPTAIN JOHNSON, QUEEN'S MESSENGER.

VERSAILLES, 29, AVENUE DE PARIS, Sept. 28.

Captain Cecil Johnson, Queen's messenger, who left the British Embassy at Paris yesterday under a flag of truce, was sent under escort from Chatillon into Versailles this morning, and is now awaiting the decision of the King on a very nice question which has been referred to His Majesty, which is one Count Bismarck would deal with rather summarily, as the inconvenience of neutral exemptions is much felt by him. Indeed, it is necessary now to state, as it was necessary for me to write at the time of the Russian war, that no belligerent can send in a flag of truce on his own account—that mutual consent, or, at least, that the acceptance of the flag by the other side is needed, and that neutrals have no right to exhibit flags of truce at all (though I ran the blockade of Pensacola under a tablecloth), and can only obtain permission to pass through the lines of belligerents by common consent, their right of examining the condition of blockaded ports being founded on very different principles, the application of which permits neutral men-of-war to pass in and out of harbours exposed to hostile surveillance. Well, anyhow, Captain Johnson has had a hard time of it. In the first place, he had not only difficulty but danger in getting out of Paris, for, although the colonel at Vanvres declared his papers were in order, the colonel's soldiers were of opinion that Captain Johnson was an "aristocrat," and wished to be very disagreeble with bayonets and the like, which was, at least, not disciplinary, and surely was not an ordeal to which Queen's Messengers ought to be exposed abroad, although they may be subjected to some severities at home. Finally, yesterday, some time or other, Captain Johnson got out of Paris in charge of a naval officer who led him some way towards the outposts. Then there was a strip of neutral ground to cross under very ticklish circumstances. At last Fatherland asserted itself in the shape of a Bavarian sentinel, who sent for his officer, and Captain Johnson was placed under comfortable surveillance in Chatillon till the morning, when he was allowed to proceed in charge of an officer to Versailles. Here there was a caucus at head-quarters. General von Blumenthal, most "courteously, but most firmly," informed Captain Johnson, whom he knew personally, that under no circumstances could any Queen's Messenger be allowed in or out of Paris through Prussian lines again. A despatch has been sent to Ferrières to take the King's pleasure with respect to Captain Johnson's further progress. By a strange concurrence of atoms the cap which in its wisdom and æsthetic sensibility the Foreign Office has selected as the head-piece of the Queen's Messenger, is the counterpart of the cap of a Prussian officer, so that if Captain Johnson gets through he will certainly be in more danger from [illegible] battle unless he substitutes a less dangerous head-dress. The four independent Britons who came out from Paris have been allowed to go to England, but I do not think their example ought to be followed. Very properly Captain Johnson has refrained from communicating intelligence respecting Paris, which would in some measure taint his neutrality, and it must be remembered that whatever opinions may be expressed in journals or out of them respecting the two nations and the causes and conduct and results of this immense war, the subjects of the Qeen are bound to observe in all their acts the most absolute neutrality. I have seen Paris journals of yesterday. Having read some of them I would, were I a Frenchman, knowing as much as I do of the exact position of affairs on our side, really kill a journalist or commit suicide. There is, for instance, an idiot paragraph about a "pointeur" in one of the batteries or forts, an Alsatian, who has dismounted God knows how many pieces of the Prussians. I would not be astonished to hear he was made a hero—had a street named after him—had a niche in the Pantheon. But this I will undertake to do—I will eat him, provided he does not object to the consummation—casquette, tunic, buttons, breeches, boots, and all—if at the end of war (I being alive) it can be shown that up to the date of this letter there was ever any Prussian or German gun dismounted by him, or any other man at all; and just to complete the matter I will undertake to pay him through your office the weight of every gun in solid silver which he has dismounted by his fire, the fact being that no Prussian guns have yet been put in battery, and that *ergo*, none have been put out of battery. The fall of Strasbourg will liberate a small siege train, and the three strong divisions and the fall of Toul has left the road open for the conveyance of as many guns as German arsenals can send and German troops can escort; but a bombardment of Paris—of Paris proper—is a great work not to be commenced or ended in a week, or a month (I think), and there is much to be done before the inner *enceinte* is reached and the guns can be put in position to rain fire on the city proper. All France is outside the Prussian lines of circumvallation. First, there is the kernel of the nut to be cracked—Paris itself—next, the shells of the *enceinte* and fortresses. Outside the crackers is a very strong hand and beyond and outside the crackers stands a power of indeterminate force and vigour which may or may not be able to cause the hand to fall and the crackers to open, or which may be able to cut off the arm at the shoulder or elbow. At present the position is one of preparation on one side and expectancy on the other. The investing army can do nothing but secure its positions. The invested city can add to its defences. It is an elementary principle not to expose an unarmed work to the enemy's guns—not, in fact, to begin any parallel which can be attacked at once before the guns are ready to be unmasked and to be made to reply. There is a poppeting all round Paris night and day, in which possibly the chassepot proves that it is better than the needle-gun. There are more possibly killed and certainly wounded every night and day; but that has no more to do with the fate of the belligerents than the accidents in the streets or the returns in the bills of mortality. The postal service by balloons will perhaps give the outer world some idea of what occurs inside Paris, but how is the return to be managed? Will the Parisians hear or believe that after a heroic defence Strasburg has capitulated? It is so much the worse for Paris, indeed, and it removes obstacles which Toul had not quite smoothed away.

THE WORK AND THE WORKERS.

September 29, 8 A.M.

In a little more than a week from this time the siege of the outer line of forts may be expected to commence—a work which, take it all in all, will be the most grandiose, if not venturesome, undertaking in history. Now there is only an investment of the city—a far-circling sweep of horse, foot, and artillery, so disposed as to keep the garrison in tightly enough, while the approach of any army to help them can be watched and met by suitable dispositions. The siege-train from Meaux is coming on rapidly, and to it will be added the strength of the pieces which were employed at Toul and at Strasburg. If you take a map, and, beginning at Ferrieres, run a pencil through La Lande, Boisy St. Leger, Villeneuve le Roi, Longjumeau, Chatenay, Versailles, and Bougival, Epernay, Marsanvillers, Feucherolles, Le Menil St. Denis, St. Brice, Boissy, and Le Vert Galant, you will have a general idea of the position of the Prussian army around Paris, the two great masses into which it is divided being enabled to communicate by bridges cast across the river, above and below Paris, at convenient places beyond the reach of disturbance from the works. The King's Head-Quarters are at Ferrieres, but it is believed His Majesty will come over to Versailles in the course of the week, and in that case there will be a large displacement of the staff at present established in the Prefecture. The Crown Prince will go over to Ferrieres to-morrow, to attend a family festival to celebrate the 59th anniversary of his mother's birthday. Eventful as has been the life of the Royal pair who have now been married for 41 years, and seem likely to win the honours of the golden wedding, there is something in the present celebration of such immense interest that it becomes an historical event. But the Germans in France are so busy in making History, her pen promises to fail her. Events are outrunning her powers of recording them. Let us turn from Ferrieres, then, and go on with our view of the situation around Paris. Taking the Third Army, the Crown Prince's first, and beginning on the east of Paris, we shall to-day find the Wurtembergers a complete little army in itself of foot, horse, and guns, some 12,000 to 14,000 and two Divisions of cavalry strong, with reserves moving up to increase its strength, with their Head-quarters at La Lande, and their front extending between the Seine and Marne touching the corps on their flanks. I say "to-day" because the position of corps and quarters is or may be undergoing constant change, and what I am now writing will, I know, be all completely altered in a very short time, especially when the siege proper begins, and the reserves and the annual contingent of recruits arrive here and join their regiments. The 11th Army Corps (Hessians and Nassauers) are on the left of the Würtembergers, and on their left again is the 6th Army Corps (Silesians), who have not been so fortunate either in their chances of distinguishing themselves or in their attack on the French work at Chevilly as their comrades. They are supported by the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, which acts as a general reserve to the army south of the Seine—a position very honourable to General von der Tann, whose troops suffered heavy losses before Sedan, Bazeilles, and Balan. In front of the 1st Bavarian Army Corps, and touching the left of von Tümpling's (the 6th Corps), are the 2nd Bavarians (von Hartmann's Army) which were engaged at Petit Bicêtre and hold the ground that they fought over, and the work over Chatillon, near "La Tour des Anglais." The right of the 5th Army Corps—von Kirchbach's fighting Poseners—touches the left of the Bavarians, and occupies Bougival, Versailles, &c. The disposition of the cavalry is, of course, very variable indeed; but if any one looks into Epernay, Marsanvillers, Feucherolles, and Menil St. Denis—and he will be a very clever fellow if he can manage to get in without having to answer a good many questions—he will find Von Stolberg, Prince Albrecht, the Duke of Mecklenburg, and General Rheinasser at home in quarters to receive him, and an immense body of horse looking north and south, east and west, in the rear of the Crown Prince's army, and gripping the left bank of the Seine, for there are no less than four cavalry divisions engaged in the work of securing the position and watching an advancing enemy. The Crown Prince of Saxony's force is now called the Army of the Marne, and it lies with the Fourth Army Corps (von Alenslebens's Thuringians) on the height in front of St. Brice, the Guards in the centre before Boissy, and the Twelfth Army Corps (Saxons) are posted from their flank in front of Le Vert Galant and joining the Würtembergers. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 8th, 9th, 10th, and Badeners are elsewhere, but some of them are moving along rapidly, and, so far, without impediment, and if Bazaine's army shall in any way cease to hold such a force around Metz as is at present engaged in holding it there, there will be a very overwhelming array of Germans adequate to hold their own before and around Paris, and to look into Lyons, Tours, or those other cities which are stated to be the rallying points of rather fugitive armies. At present the Paris garrison have not the least idea of what they have to meet. Naturally, the Parisian men and women, old and young, have still less, and, judging from recent specimens, the press of that luckless city is as sedulous as ever in cajoling and deceiving them. Of this more hereafter. They only see lines of sentries and small posts here and there in villages and on the heights. They declare the Prussians dare not mount guns to fire at their works and [illegible] are full of absurd stories of Franc-tireurs' feats and of Gardes Mobiles gallantry. In that war of *avant postes*, for which the French have an aptitude, they can here gain no decided advantage, as they cannot well effect a lodgment on any ground outside the cover of their own guns, and the Seine serves to hem in their sharpshooters near the Bois and Billancourt. But they are working with great energy along their front, and are intent on completing lines of batteries in front of the inner *enciente* so as to connect in some measure the detached forts outside. The besiegers will naturally turn all their attention to the forts and the outer line of works. The suburbs and most of the houses near them appear to have been quite abandoned by the people and not a creature is visible in the streets. The blinds and *Persians* are closed. So far there is some consolation for those who do not approve of poor people being burnt alive or torn to pieces with shell in their own houses. But after that? The distance of the forts outside the city of Paris proper is generally a guarantee against much mischief being done by the fire of hostile batteries, the sites of which must be determined by the nature of the ground and the success of the besiegers in evading the fire of the place while they are mounting the guns of attack. There are districts of Paris proper, however, which must suffer from shell flying over the forts. Now the question which will interest the world in general which has seen Paris as it was—which will touch the heart of every human being who considers that there are 2,000,000 of men, women, and children within the walls, of whom the vast majority know nothing of the "Emperor's policy," and who never sought after war at all, is what will be done by the besiegers should they succeed, as most probably they will, in reducing the fire of some part of the outer line of defence, and effecting a lodgment in it from which to work fresh batteries. There is still the inner line of defence and its railway deceinture, and there are also those barricades of which M. Rochefort is the chief. If the Parisians still resist, and the Prussian batteries open fire on the works of the inner defence, there is a horror yet in store for the world to sicken at which will reduce the sack of Magdeburg to the dimensions of an "accident on the river." Paris is full of combustibles. It is true the new houses are not easily burnt, but there are stores of oils, petroleum, naphtha, wax, candles, cotton, powder, turpentine, and the like, all over the city, and the water service is much diminished in efficiency. Bazeilles was a thing to dwell in the memory for ever, but Paris under full bombardment would be 500 Bazeilles in one. The imagination cannot picture the like of it, and any effort of the most lively fancy, aided by the largest experience of past hideousness of war, must fall short immeasurably of depicting or conceiving the unutterable agony of the helpless multitude subjected to the ordeal of fire and the stupendous terrors of Paris glowing with heat and hissing with human blood, and falling in ruin amid the incessant shock of exploding fortresses under a rain of shells. But the besieged may "snuff out" the besieger's fire—just as they did at Sebastopol on the 17th of October 1854, when the French batteries were shut up effectually. On that point I can offer no opinion. But I am quite sure that for some reason or other the French refrain from using large guns and powerful projectiles—if they have them—from Vanvres and Montrouge. The Prussians speak very highly of their siege guns, which are well known to our artillerymen, but as yet I am not able to say anything as to their performance, except that if they are as good as their field artillery is in proportion they ought to reduce even Fort Valerien and the Double Couronne on the north side after a week's fire at the very outside from properly constructed batteries. It is a most painful prospect, at all events, but it is hoping against hope that Prussia or Paris will stay the works to come. The Germans will attack and the French will resist, for now the army is bent on going in. There was a parade yesterday in the courtyard of the Palace, at the close of which the men raised a shout of "Nach Paris!" To the frightful results of a bombardment, however, might be added the spectacle of a storm, and, if the barricades resist, of a sack! Too much to my mind for any one man to assist at, see or try to describe—too much for him to charge on his memory for a peaceful old age. Can nothing be done? Will nothing be done?

P.S.—The King has decided on letting Captain Johnson proceed to England, but he must go back by Meaux, Rheims, and Sedan to Bouillon, and so through Belgium, and it is intimated that he will be the last man let through the lines. We all hope he may get safely through, for part of the road is quite unguarded, and the mere fact of having Prussian papers and coming out of Prussian lines would be damning evidence in the eyes of a Franctireur.

SORTIES AND SAUNTERS.

VERSAILLES, Sept. 30.

Early this morning there were two sorties, one in force, against the 6th Corps, beyond Villejuif; the other, not so vigorous and less successful, against Meudon. There was no success for either, for no ground was gained, but a certain number of Prussians were killed and wounded, and a greater number of French placed in the same category. I have no details as yet of either combat, but I am told 20 officers have been removed from the list of effectives. The French appear to have crossed the river to attack the 6th Corps in boats and rafts, and the story to-night is that there were two full divisions of Vincy's regulars, and no Mobiles, Nationals, or Francs-tireurs. Several hundred prisoners were made, but I have only seen some 20 or 30 brought in; and the French in Versailles have it that several hundred Prussians were carried into Paris. The Crown Prince started early this morning for Ferrieres, and intended to cross the bridge at Villeneuve, was obliged to deviate a little from his course in order to get out of the line of fire, as he was bound to meet the King to celebrate the Queen's birthday. I have not been to Ferrieres, but I am informed that it is not much the worse for hostile occupation. The game may be a little put out; the conservatories are somewhat damaged; the alleys and walks are torn up by horse-hoofs, and troops are quartered in places not intended for them; but, on the whole, there is little damage done. The Prince arrived in good time and is expected back here to-night or to-morrow morning early. Although the sorties ended in the retirement—said to have been precipitate—of the garrison, they caused much animation along the front and in Versailles, and the forts were very lively for several hours. Unfortunately, I am unable to get out to learn particulars, and most of the Head-Quarters' Staff are away, but I trust that horse and man may be fit to move to-morrow.

The Parisians are really using balloons to communicate with the outer world. A very large one floated away westward with a southerly tendency to-day, and was an object of immense interest. A French lady burst into tears when she saw it,—"Paris reduced to that; good Heavens!" A Versailles paper takes a more poetical view of the situation,—"From on high the spirit of Paris watches and lives, and tells France to hope and to fight on." In my present crippled condition I cannot see much of what passes around me, but I can write out a few notes of what I have seen previously. In my last letter, dated yesterday, I wished to give an account of what one can see from St. Cloud and from Meudon, but my letter was cut short by imperious necessity and the departure of Captain Johnson, the Queen's messenger. I only hope he may get safe to Rheims and on to Sedan. The accounts are not favourable. The "free shooters" are active along the roads, but his mission and business, if understood, should insure his safety. This letter will be sent by an agent of the International Society, who is going to start by way of Dreux, with a companion, in order to lay before the managers of the English subscriptions the necessity which exists for using the money which has been subscribed if they wish to turn their efforts to good account. It is only by contact with Paris itself one is enabled to estimate the value and intensity of the present determination of the people to resist to the last. And that means a great deal.

There are few cities which can boast a more charming suburb than that which lies from St. Cloud to Versailles. Country houses surrounded by gardens, chateaux in their fenced woods, pretty little cottages in patchwork squares of flower-beds, inside walls covered with fruit, wayside "rendezvous des chasseurs," inns for brethren of the angle, stretches of market gardens belted round with forest timber on the undulating ground, present a most pleasant picture to the eye. The houses are now closed and deserted, except by Prussian tenants—not quite "at will," and the poor people who have not the means of leaving their humble dwellings about Ville d'Avray look full of apprehension and misery. St. Cloud proper is a city of the dead. The beautiful Avenue de la Reine, near Point du Jour, is cut down; on every side are tokens of a resolution, which was abandoned at the last moment, to make a stand in it. At Asnieres, Courbevoie, Puteaux, Neuilly, the scouts say that the scene is repeated. At Genevillers there is a new redoubt made to keep up the connexion between St. Denis and Valerien. It is reported to be very strong, and it completes a line of outer defence, with the aid of the fort of La Briche, and covers the Seine at Argenteuil, where the beautiful tubular bridge is doomed to destruction. The ruin of a fine bridge always appears to me one of the most melancholy necessities of war. Neuilly was proud of the graceful arches over the Seine. There is nothing for one to be proud of now. Fort Valerien catches the eye from all sides of the ridges over St. Cloud and westwards, and it certainly has a very formidable appearance—casemated, commanding, solid, armed with 76 guns, which the French say have a range of 3½ miles, worked by the sailors of the fleet; but there is one face rather weak, and surely the Prussians are not the least unlikely to find that weak face out.

Ville d'Avray is a very sorrowful sort of place, indeed—a blighted Mortlake. In the handsome château of M. Fould, a relative of the late Minister, I found a post of the 58th Regiment, and the excellent Hauptmann von Werneke, whose acquaintance I made somewhere on the line of march when the regiment was furnishing escorts to the Crown Prince, passed me and my companion on through his posts in the park of the Château of St. Cloud. What a lovely mass of wood clothed in the rich tints of autumn! But in the front and on the right the ring of the rifle mocked the silence and disturbed the woodpeckers and jays, and down the long alleys the eye caught the glint of arms as the sun struck down through the trees on dragoon pickets and infantry posts—somewhat few and far between. A hundred yards or so from the Tower of Diogenes, just as the houses of Paris are rising in sight, the sentries stopped us and said that strict orders had been just issued to let no one pass further in that direction. There is a little arbour at the base of the tower where groups of officers had been wont to reconnoitre the city, but in the forenoon the fort had become jealous, and dropped a shell or two on the road, and the pickets had to retire out of sight, and the arbour was abandoned. We struck across the path, and entering the wood, the silence of which was only broken by the echoes of the rifles along the river below and the fall of a branch or chestnut as a ball sang overhead in the branches, made for the Château by dead reckoning. In a few minutes we emerged on an open space—an empty basin surrounded by marble statues, with an allegorical group in the centre, and further on a little enclosure where the Prince Imperial was accustomed to amuse himself. A miniature bridge and viaduct, a tiny model of some Japanese house, the apparatus of a gymnasium—horizontal bars and climbing poles—and models of all kinds, just as he last saw and used them. Beyond was the Château—all the blinds closed and apparently deserted, but coming nearer we saw by the basin and fountain below the terrace a strong guard of cavalry and infantry pickets and sentinels. The field officer on duty came down to the steps to meet us and expressed his regret at the orders he had received but they were quite necessary, as the fort had begun to shell at the sight of any one moving about. In the hall were some fine pictures, two vases, a velocipede, and some chairs, packed up as if for exportation. Another reason for the new order was the abstraction of a pair of vases by some persons unknown. In the end I was compelled to content myself with an inspection of Paris from the end of the avenue, but even that was something. Near at hand was Billancourt and its factories, a *fabrique* with the words "*Huile Jackson Aromatique*" visible on the walls, an earthwork on which hundreds of men were working, the inner line of defence crowded with men, a mass of roofs, chimneys, steeples, the heights of Montmartre, and over it a prodigious black, pall like cloud of smoke, the result, as I heard next day, of the combustion of thousands of barrels of petroleum near the Buttes de Chaumont. The soldiers about were very jealous of note taking or telescoping, and some of them even came from their inspection of some handsome illustrated volumes, doubtless belonging to the Château library, as the beds on which they were reposing unquestionably did, to see that we "were all right." But it is easier to behold than to describe such a scene.

Paris lies before us—the Fort of Valérien unpleasantly near. The Avenue de Neuilly, the Seine with its fleet of gunboats—there are three *canonières* or craft which look very like them in the bend of the river—and beyond the fortress line and the *enceinte* there you see the Field of Mars, where for a time in 1867 all the nations of the world were gathered in admiring fraternization, and hugging the hopes of an advent of universal peace. Puffs of smoke came out of nooks and corners of houses and behind walls. Inside the wall of the interior defence there are lines of streets in which no soul appears to live, but on the works are men toiling ant-like, and Paris, onceso *pleine d'or*, now so *pleine de misere*, only looks out on us from the angry, black, dull eyes of her cannon. The Crown Prince came to the Château while we were there, and as all we could see was comprised in one view, we turned to find our way to the avenue, as the sun was setting over the trees, and Valérien, as if to salute it, fired a solitary gun at some obnoxious outpost below. The immunity which was enjoyed by Meudon for some time has also vanished. The French batteries do not scruple now to fire at any group of visitors; but the waifs and strays which tempted the curious to the Château to carry off some souvenirs of the Prince—of which many were left on all sides—have been nearly all appropriated, and of St. Cloud I only have a piece of charpie, taken from the Empress's room, and scraped by her own fair hand, it is said, and a chestnut which dropped to a shot overhead. This must be a short letter.

VARIOUS INCIDENTS.

Mr Furley and a distinguished member of the Lloyd Lindsay Society are about returning to England, and I trust they will arouse the administrators of the International to the fact that *de non existentibus et non apparentibus eadem est ratio*. The Crown Prince of Prussia, hearing that such vast sums of money have been subscribed in England for the sick and wounded, caused an intimation to be conveyed to the distinguished agent I allude to that £10,000 could be very well laid out here in the hospital, but there was no £10,000 to give, and really if ever there was a case in which he who gives quickly gives twice it is the present. Mr. Furley desired to proceed to Paris and represent the society with the sum of money he had on his person, but he was referred from Versailles to Ferrieres, and there he met what, I must say, was a very natural refusal. He could do but little, if any, good as soon as his money was spent, for he could not get more to spend, and access to the society would not be possible. The Château of Versailles is now full of wounded. There are about 500 in the rooms and galleries. It is undoubtedly the finest hospital for its size in the world. The Lycée is filled with sick; fever cases, &c., more than 700, and here much is needed, and more will be required. M. de la Roche, son of the painter, who is at the head of the French Ambulance, where he toils morning, noon, and night, has received a small sum—£50 I believe—from Mr. Furley, and will be able to dispose of much more to advantage. He has already given great quantities of hospital necessaries to the authorities, and has warned them that if he is not allowed to send out into the country for supplies he will soon be unable to comply with further requisitions.

Mother Marie Josephine, who left London with a sister of her community, "the servants of the Sacred Heart of Jesus," has arrived at Versailles, where she has been enabled to render assistance to the sick and wounded by means of the generous aid offered to her by the National Society, 2, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross. Twenty-six of the sisters of the same community are occupied day and night in rendering their services to the poor sufferers in the Château at Versailles, and earnestly ask for more assistance from the National Society, who have already shown so much willingness to assist them in their work of charity.

By order of the authorities the inhabitants of Versailles are informed that soldiers quartered on them are entitled to food for 24 hours only, but that officers have a right to be fed for five days. The usual tariff of Prussian money has been established—the thaler, 3f. 75c.; Bavarian florin, 2f. 15c.; Austrian florin, 2f. 50c.; 8 groschen, 1f.; and the townspeople are informed by the Mayor that they must take them at that rate. The bakers are not to furnish flour or corn without the authorization of the Intendant (Reesrath Baretsky—a very active, able, and intelligent officer), visé by the Mayor. The price of provisions is rising rapidly. Sugar has in a few days risen from the war price of 18 sous to 40 sous a pound; butter is 8 francs a pound: What will the prices be in a month if the war goes on? The Prussians are quite willing to facilitate the entry of provisions, but the French outside do not take the same view of the case:—

"Ville de Versailles.—Avis.—Nous Commandant de la ville de Versailles, pour l'Authorité Allemande, prévenons le public que la circulation est et demeure entièrement libre de Versailles aux communes environnantes et réciproquement. Paris et les localités de la banlieue de Paris, situées dans le rayon d'attaque et de défence, restent sévèrement interdites à la circulation. Sont invités a vaquer librement à leurs affaires et notamment à approvisionner les marchés de Versailles, les habitants des communes non frappés d'interdiction; toute protection est assurée à leur personne, à leurs chevaux et voitures, ainsi qu'à leurs produits, denrées et marchandises.

"VON VOIGTS-RHETZ, Général-Major.

"Vu: Le Commandant de la place pour la Ville, F. D'Esperey.

"Versailles, le 27 Septembre, 1870."

The *Union Libérale* of yesterday, which prints one side of a small sheet, begins with an announcement that the Prussian administration had ordered the Versailles papers "*de ne plus s'occuper de la politique*," and that, therefore, they had had to suppress the greater part of their number. The results of the municipal election, which were held last Sunday, show that out of 9,923 electors on the lists, 5,256 voted, many being absent in the National and Mobile Guards, as Francs-tireurs, &c. M. Mameau, Mayor-elect, is believed to be a very advanced Republican. He obtained more than 5,000 votes, as did M. Charton, Préfet under the Provisional Government. The salient fact is that those gentlemen who, on the morning of September 4, declared the *decheance* of the Emperor before the decision of Paris was taken have been re-elected.

The newspapers of the 27th brought from Paris by Captain Johnson were eagerly read, and by none was information sought more anxiously than by the English in Versailles who have left the capital. The Minister of the Interior publishes in the journals daily a *precis* of the news from each of the forts round Paris. It would seem that Ducrot commands at Vanvres. Is it the same who was at Sedan? M. Gambetta's report on the battle of Chatillon would indicate that it was Ducrot who attacked on the day of the 19th to cut off the 5th Corps from the Bavarians. He had four divisions of Infantry and 120 guns in line, besides Gardes Mobiles and Francstireurs, and when he decided on retiring under the guns of the works, "*une partie de la droite*," says M. Gambetta, "*a effectué ce mouvement avec une regrettable précipitation.*" The *Gaulois*, nevertheless, announces that the French at Villejuif had not only occupied their positions, but had "*encore fait un grand nombre de prisonniers.*" Paris was waiting to see them. (It would appear, too, that the environs of Paris are haunted by marauders.) The *Gaulois* declares, too, that the redoubt at Chatillon was blown up!

A phenomenon of which I have received no fitting explanation has been seen from Versailles. Two balloons, attached to each other, rose from the city and floated before a strong east wind out towards the woods near St. Germains. As the gentleman who told me the story saw them, a little girl, his daughter, requested permission to look through his glass out of the window at them. Scarcely had she made out the object before she exclaimed, "They have fallen!" The balloons had suddenly sunk behind the trees.

INSIDE PARIS.

DIARY OF A BESIEGED RESIDENT.

PARIS, Sept. 27, 8 A.M.

I HAVE sent you numerous letters, but I am not aware whether you have received them. As very probably they are now either in the clouds or in the moon, I write a short résumé of what has passed since we have been cut off from the outer world, as I believe that I have a very good chance this morning to communicate with you.

When the town was first invested the greatest disorder existed. For a few days officers, even generals were shot at by regiments outside the fortifications, the National Guards performed their service on the ramparts very reluctantly, and when possible shirked it. The Mobiles were little better than an armed mob of peasants. The troops of the line were utterly demoralised. The streets were filled with troopers staggering about half drunk, and by groups of armed Mobiles wandering in ignorance of the whereabouts of their quarters and of their regiments. The Government was divided into two parties, one supported by the Moderates and anxious to make peace on reasonable terms, the other supported by the Ultras, and determined to continue the contest at all hazards. The Ministers were almost in despair at finding the state of utter disorder in which everything had been left by their predecessors. Little by little this condition of things has mended for the better. Since the failure of the mission of M. Jules Favre, and the exorbitant demands which were then put forward by Count Bismarck, both Moderates and Ultras have unitedly supported the men who are in power. It is felt by all that if Paris is to be defended with any prospect of success, there must be absolute union among its defenders. The Deputies of Paris are not thought perhaps to be endowed with any very great administrative ability, but Mr. Lincoln's proverb respecting the difficulty of a person changing his horse whilst he is passing over a brook, is acted on, and so long as they neither commit any signal act of folly, nor attempt to treat with Prussia either for peace or a capitulation, I think that no effort will be made to oust them. They are, I believe, doing their best to organise the defence of this city, and if they waste a little time in altering the names of the streets, and publishing manifestoes couched in grand and bombastic phrases, it must be remembered that they have to govern Frenchmen who are fond of this species of nonsense. With respect to the military situation, the soldiers of all sorts are kept well together, and appear to be under the command of their officers. The National Guard, although it still grumbles a little, does its duty on the ramparts. The soldiers of the line are kept outside the town. The Mobiles have passed many hours in drill during the last ten days, they are orderly and well conducted, and if not soldiers already, are a far more formidable force than they were at the commencement of the siege. Whether they will ever become available for operations in the open field is, perhaps, questionable, for their regiments would probably be thrown into confusion if called upon to act together. Within the line of the forts, however, there is no reason to suppose that they will not fight well. The forts are manned by sailors, who are excellent artillerists, and the guns are formidable ones. On the Seine there is a flotilla of gunboats. The city has food and ammunition for two months. Paris, therefore, ought to be able to hold out for these two months. She has her own population, a large portion of which consists of the working men, who have never been backward in fighting. The provinces have been drained of their best blood, which has been brought up to the capital. All that remains of the French army is here. At the lowest average the armed force in Paris amounts to 450,000 men, and there are about 500,000 more from which this force can recruit itself. If then the capital does not hold out for two months, she will deserve the contempt of the world—if she does hold out for this period, she will at least have saved her honour and to a certain extent the military reputation of France.

The newspapers are still pursuing the very questionable policy of exaggerating every little affair of the outposts into a victory, and assuring those who read their lucubrations that powerful armies are on the march to raise the siege. The only real military event of any consequence which has taken place, has resulted in a Prussian success. The French were driven back from some half finished redoubts at Chatillon, and the Prussians now occupy the heights between Sèvres and Meudon, from whence if they establish batteries they will be able to shell a portion of the town. In the second affair which took place, absurd stories have been repeated respecting the advantages gained by the French, but they are, to say the least, extremely apocryphal, and even were they true they are of small importance. For the last few days the forts have fired upon any Prussian troops that either were or were supposed to be within shot, and the gunboats have attempted to prevent the erection of batteries on the Sèvres-Meudon plateau. In point of fact, the siege has not really commenced, and until it is seen how this vast population bears its hardships, how the forts resist the guns which may be brought to bear upon them, and how the armed force conducts itself under fire, it is impossible to speculate upon results.

Considering the utter stagnation in trade, the number of working men out of employment, and the irritation caused by defeat, it must be admitted that the Parisians of all classes are behaving themselves well. The rich residents have fled, and left to their poorer neighbours the task of defending their native city. There have been no tumults or disorders except those caused by the foolish mania of supposing every one who is not known must necessarily be a spy. Political manifestations have taken place before the Hotel de Ville, but the conciliatory policy adopted by the Government has prevented their degenerating into excesses. Public opinion, too, has pronounced against them. From what I have heard and observed, I am inclined to think that the majority of the bourgeoisie are in favour of a capitulation, but that they do not venture to say so, and that the majority of the working men are opposed to peace on any terms. They do not precisely know themselves what will be the result of holding out, but they vaguely trust to time, and to the chapter of accidents. In the middle and upper classes there are also many who take the same view of the situation. "Let us," they say, "hold out for two months, and the condition of things will in all probability be altered, and if so, as we cannot be worse off, any change must be to our advantage."

Shut up with the Parisians in Paris, I cannot help feeling a good deal of sympathy for them, notwithstanding their childish vanity, their mendacity, and their frivolity. I sincerely trust, therefore, if they do seriously resist their besiegers, that the assurances of the Government that there are ample supplies of food and of ammunition, are not part of the system of official lying which was pursued by their predecessors, and I hope that the grandiloquent boasts and brave words that one hears from morning to night, will be followed by brave deeds.

Friday, Sept. 30.

WE are still beating our tom-toms like the Chinese, to frighten away the enemy, and our braves still fire off powder at invisible Uhlans. The Prussians, to our intense disgust, will not condescend even to notice us. We jeer at them, we revile at them, and yet they will not attack us. What they are doing we cannot understand. They appear to have withdrawn from the advanced positions which they held. We know that they are in the habit of making war in a thoroughly ungentlemanly manner, and we cannot make up our minds whether our "attitude" is causing them to hesitate, or whether they are not devising some new trick to take us by surprise. That they are starving, that their communications with Germany are cut off, that their leaders are at loggerheads, that the Army of the Loire will soon be here to help us to demolish them, we have not the slightest doubt. The question is no longer whether Paris will be taken, that we have solved already, it is whether the Prussians will be able to get back to the Rhine. We are thankful that Bismarck did not accept Jules Favre's offer of a money indemnity. We would not give a hundred francs now either for peace or an armistice. I went this morning into a shop, the proprietor of which, a bootmaker, I have long known, and I listened with interest to the conversation of this worthy man with some of his neighbours who had dropped in to have a gossip, and to congratulate him on his martial achievements, as he had been on guard in a bastion. We first discussed why the Army of the Loire had not arrived, and we came to the conclusion that it was engaged in rallying Bazaine. "I should like to read your English newspapers now;" said one "your *Times* told us we ought to cede Alsace and Lorraine, its editor must now acknowledge that Paris is invincible." I told him that [illegible] felt convinced that he did so regularly every morning. "No peace," shou[illegible] a little tailor, who had been prancing about on an im[illegible]inary steed, killing imaginary Prussians, "we have made a pact with death; the world knows now what are the consequences of attacking us." The all-absorbing question of subsistence then came up, and some one remarked that beef would give out sooner than mutton. "We must learn," observed a jolly-looking grocer, "to vanquish the prejudices of our stomach. Even those who do not like mutton must make the sacrifice of their taste to their country." I mildly suggested that perhaps in a few weeks the stomachs which had a prejudice against rats would have to overcome it. At this the countenance of the gossips fell considerably, when the bootmaker, after mysteriously closing the door, whispered, "A secret was confided to me this morning by an intimate friend of General Trochu. There is a tunnel which connects Paris with the provinces, and through it flocks and herds are entering the town." This news cheered us up amazingly. My bootmaker's wife came in to help him off with his military accoutrements; so, with a compliment about Venus disarming Mars, I withdrew in company with an American, who had gone into the shop with me. This American is a sort of transatlantic Bunsly. He talks little, but thinks much. His sole observation to me as we walked away was this, "they will squat, sir, mark my words, they will squat." I received this oracular utterance with respect, and I leave it to others to solve its meaning. I am myself a person of singular credulity, but even I sometimes ask myself whether all I hear and read can be true. Was there really, as all the newspapers this morning inform me, a meeting last Sunday at London of 400,000 persons, who were addressed by eminent M.P.'s, by the principal merchants and owners of manufactories in England, at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the Queen, and calling upon Mr. Gladstone either to retire from office, or to declare war against Prussia?

The Tuileries correspondents, of which I gave a short summary yesterday, reveals the fact that both M. de Cassagnac and Baron Jerome David were regular pensioners on the Civil List. The cost of the Prince Imperial's baptism amounted to 898,000f. The cousins, male and female of the Emperor, received 1,310,975f. per annum; the Duc de Persigny received in two months, 60,000f.; Prince Jablonowyski, Countess Gajan, Madame Claude Vignon, Le Genéral Morris, and many other ladies and gentlemen who never did the State any service, are down for various sums. Among other items is one of 1,200f. to General de Failly for sugar plums. The Duchess of Mouchy, whose name continually appears, received 2,000,000f. as a marriage portion. The son of the American Bonaparte had a pension of 30,000f.; Madame Ratazzi, of 24,000f.; her sister, Madame Turr, the same; Marquis Pepoil, 25,000f. But the cousins do not appear to have been contented with their pensions, for on some pretext of other they were always getting extra allowances out of their rich relation. As for Prince Achille Murat the Emperor appears to have paid his debts a dozen times. Whatever he may have been to the outer world, poor old Badinguet seems to have been a Providence to his forty-two cousins and to his personal friends. He carried out Sidney Smith's notion of charity—put his hand into some one else's pocket, and gave away what he stole liberally.

The raid against the women of the town has not been very successful. 4,000 of them, who were German, were turned out of the city, but on the boulevards, to judge by appearances, the home market has filled up the ranks. *Figaro*, with its usual good taste, recommends the battalions of the National Guard to choose celebrities of the *demi-monde* for their vivandières. From what I hear every day, I imagine that the battalions will be far more likely to hang the editor of this disreputable paper than to take his advice. I am happy to hear from the kiosque women that the sale of the *Figaro* is falling off daily.

The clubs and their organs have announced that the municipal elections are to take place, with or without the consent of the Government, on October 2, and that not only the inhabitants of Paris, but the Gardes Mobiles and the peasants who have taken refuge within the walls of the city are to vote. In the working men's quarters there is undoubtedly a strong feeling in favour of these elections being held at once. But the working men do not attend the clubs. I have dropped into several of them, and the audience appeared to me principally to be composed of strongminded women and demagogues, who never did a honest day's work in their lives. The Government has, however, been "interviewed" on the subject by the chiefs of the battalions of the National Guards of the Faubourgs, and if only some men of position can be found to put themselves at the head of the movement it will cause trouble. As yet Ledru-Rollin is the only known politician who avowedly favours it. The Government is, I believe, divided upon the expediency of holding the elections at once, or rather I should say, upon the possibility of putting them off without provoking disturbances. I am inclined to think that, as is usually the case, the moderates will yield on this point to their ultra-colleagues. Very possibly they may think that if ever a capitulation becomes necessary, it will be as well to make the nominees of the Faubourgs share in the responsibility. As Jules Favre said of Rochefort, they are perhaps safer in the Government than outside of it. The

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Minute of to-day thus protests against the clubbists :—"Every man who is a functionary is in their eyes necessarily a tyrant, but they themselves are incapable of tyranny. Their authority is legitimate because they alone possess the traditions of the Revolution, and would govern 'revolutionnairement.' This word is an answer to everything, it is the concentrated essence of statesmanship. These men are not simple mortals—they are pontiffs; they do everything 'revolutionnairement;' they eat, they drink, they sleep, they rise 'revolutionnairement.' At daybreak the repose of honest citizens is disturbed by the criers of their newspapers. And what do these newspapers tell us?—that the Government is not governing 'revolutionnairement.' Themselves they are infallible and sacred. They complain that the Citizen Thiers has been entrusted with a diplomatic mission. Citizen Brutus ought to have been sent to foreign courts; his very aspect would have struck awe in the breasts of the neutral monarchs. Were you to ask one of them to command an army or manœuvre a fleet, he would accept the post at once. If he were asked to write a patriotic opera in five acts, he would call for pen and paper. And were you to ask him how he hoped to succeed, knowing nothing of armies, of fleets, or of music, he would disdainfully reply that everything is easy to a person who proceeds 'revolutionnairement.' These are the men who by their extravagances enabled Napoleon to reign for twenty years; and if we trust to them, they will paralyse the national defence. But they would not complain of our defeat, if only it be brought about by them 'revolutionnairement,' according to the rules of their poetical and political art. They would crown themselves with chaplets of evergreen, with the serenity which belongs to patriots betrayed by Fortune after having nobly accomplished their duty." I give this extract to show that there are still a few sensible men left in Paris who do not fear to tell the truth. In another article of the same newspaper there is a protest against the absurdity of the Mayor of Paris wasting time in inscribing over all public edifices "Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité," and in changing the names of streets and squares. We have indeed a siege within a siege. The column of the Place Vendôme is daily bombarded by indignant patriots who demand that it should be razed to the ground, and the metal of its statue and its bas-reliefs melted down into cannon. The statue of Napoleon I., in the cocked-hat and greatcoat, which used to be on its summit, was removed a few years ago to a pedestal at the end of the Avenue de la Grande Armée. It has been concealed to preserve it from the iconoclasts. There has been a lull of late in M. Gambetta's proclamations. Within the last twenty-four hours, not above two fresh ones have appeared. The newspapers are beginning to clamour for a sortie. Why, they ask, are we to allow ourselves to be besieged by an army which does not equal in numbers our own? Why are we to allow them quietly to establish their batteries? There is a certain amount of sense in these complaints, though the vital question of how regiments which have never had an opportunity of being brigaded together, will be able to vanquish in the open field the disciplined troops of Germany, is the unknown X in the problem which has yet to be solved. It is evident, however, that the question must be tested, unless we are to remain within the fortifications until we have digested our last omnibus horse. If the enemy attacks, there is fair ground to suppose that he will be repelled; but then, perhaps, he will leave us to make the first move. Without entering into details, I may say that considerable engineering skill has been shown of late in strengthening the defences, that the individual men of the Mobiles and of the working men's battalions of the National Guard are full of fighting, and that the armed force at our disposal has at length been knocked into some sort of shape. Everyday that the Prussian attack is delayed diminishes its chance of success. "If they do carry the town by assault," said a general to me yesterday, "it will be our fault, for from a military point of view, it is now impregnable." What the effect of a bombardment may be upon the morale of the inhabitants we have yet to see. In any case, however, until several of these hard nuts, the forts, have been cracked, a bombardment can only be partial.

There was heavy firing last night, and it increased in intensity this morning. At about one o'clock I saw above 100 wounded being brought to the Palais de l'Industrie, and on going down to Montrouge I found the church near the fortifications full of them. The following is the official account of what has happened :—

"Our troops, in a vigorous sortie, successively occupied Chevilly and l'Hay, and advanced as far as Thiais and Choisy le Roi. All these positions were solidly occupied, the latter with cannon. After a sharp artillery and musketry engagement our troops fell back on the positions with a remarkable order and *aplomb*. The Garde Mobile were very firm. *En somme, journée très honorable.* Our losses have been considerable. Those of the enemy probably as considerable. TROCHU."

I need not add that we have had rumours all day of a great victory and a junction with the army of the Loire. General Trochu's despatch, dated 10-30, Bicêtre, reduces the success to its real dimensions.

Saturday, Oct. 1.

Although the Government statistics respecting the amount of food in Paris have been published, and are consequently, in all probability, in the hands of the Prussians, I do not like to give them myself. It can, however, do no harm to explain the system which is being adopted by the authorities to make our stores hold out as long as possible. Every butcher receives each morning a certain amount of meat, calculated upon his average sales. Against this meat he issues tickets in the evening to his customers, who upon presentation of the ticket the next morning receive the amount for which they have inscribed themselves at the price fixed by the tariff of the week. When tickets have been issued by the butcher equivalent to the meat which he is to receive, he issues no more. Yesterday a decree was promulgated, ordering all persons having flour on sale to give it up to the Government at the current price. It will, I presume, be distributed to the bakers, like the meat to the butchers. As regards meat, the supply does not equal the demand—many persons are unable to obtain tickets, and consequently have to go without it. Restaurants cannot get enough for their customers. This evening, for instance, at seven o'clock, on going into a restaurant, I found almost everything already eaten up I was obliged to "vanquish the prejudices of my stomach," and make a dinner on sheep's trotters, pickled cauliflower, and peaches—my stomach is still engaged in "vanquishing its prejudice" to this repast, and I am yet in the agonies of indigestion. In connection, however, with this question of food, there is another important consideration. Work is at a stand-still. Mobiles and Nationales who apply *formâ pauperis* receive one franc and a half per diem. Now, at present prices, it is materially impossible for a single man to obtain sufficient *nourriture* for this sum, how then those who depend upon it for their sustenance, and have wives and families to support out of it, are able to live, it is difficult to understand. Sooner or later the population will have to be rationed like soldiers, and if the siege goes on useless mouths will have to be turned out. It was supposed that the peasants in the neighbourhood of Paris, who were invited to take refuge within its walls, would bring more than enough food with them for themselves and their families, but they preferred to bring their old beds and their furniture. Besides our stores of flour, of sheep, and of oxen, we have 22 million pounds of horse-flesh to fall back upon, so that I do not think that we shall be starved out for some time; still the misery among those who have no money to buy food will, unless Government boldly faces the question, be very great. Everything, except beef, mutton, and bread, is already at a fancy price. Ham costs 7fr. the kilo.; cauliflowers, 1.50fr. a head; salt, butter, 9fr. the kilo. (a kilo. is about two pounds); a fat chicken, 10fr.; a thin one, 5fr.; a rabbit, 11fr.; a duck, 9fr.; a fat goose, 20fr.

Rents, too, are as vexed a question as they are in Ireland. In a few days the October term comes due. Few can pay it; it is proposed, therefore, to allow no landlord to levy it either before the close of the siege or before December.

General Trochu, in his Rapport Militaire of yesterday's proceedings, expands his despatch of yesterday evening. The object, he says, was by a combined action on both banks of the Seine to discover precisely in what force the enemy was in the villages of Choisy le Roi and Chailly. Whilst the brigade of General Giulham drove the enemy out of Chailly, the head of the column of General Blaise entered the village of Thiais, and seized a battery of cannon, which, however, could not be moved for want of horses. At this moment the Prussians were reinforced, and a retreat took place in good order. General Giulham was killed. General d'Exea, while this combat was going on, marched with a brigade on Creteil, and inflicted a severe loss with his mitrailleuse on the enemy. The modest, simple tone of this report contrasts with the florid, exaggerated accounts of the engagement which are published in this morning's papers. I am glad to find that France possesses at least one man who tells the truth, and who can address his fellow-citizens in plain language. The credulity of the Parisians, and their love of high-flown bombast, amount to a disease, which, if this city is not to sink into a species of Baden Baden, must be stamped out. Mr. O'Sullivan recently published an account of his expedition to the Prussian head-quarters in the *Electeur Libre*. Because he said that the Prussians were conducting themselves well in the villages they occupied, the editor of the paper has been overwhelmed with letters reviling him for publishing such audacious lies. Most Frenchmen consider anyone who differs from them to be either a knave or a fool, and they fabricate facts to prove their theories. An "intelligent young man" published a letter this morning saying that he had escaped from Versailles, and that already seven hundred girls have been ravished there by the Prussians. This intelligent young man's tale will be credited, and Mr. O'Sullivan will be disbelieved, by nine-tenths of this population. They believe only what they wish to believe.

M. Rochefort has issued a "poster" begging citizens not to construct private barricades. There must, he justly observes, be "unity in the system of interior defences." The *Reveil* announces that the Ultras do not intend to proceed to revolutionary elections of a municipality to-morrow, because they have hopes that the Government intend to yield on this question. The Prefect of the Police is actively engaged in an attempt to throw light upon Pietri's connection with the plots which periodically came to a head against the Empire. Documents have been discovered which will show that most of these plots were got up by the Imperial police. Pietri, Langrange, and Barnier, a *juge d'instruction*, were the prime movers. A certain Bablot received 20,000f. for his services as a conspirator.

The complaints of the newspapers against the number of young men who avoid military duty by hooking themselves on in some capacity or other to an ambulance are becoming louder every day. For my part I confess that I look with contempt upon any young Frenchman I meet with the red cross on his arm, unless he be a surgeon. I had some thoughts of making myself useful as a neutral in joining one of these ambulances, but I was deterred by what happened to a fellow countryman of mine who offered his services. He was told that thousands of applicants were turned away every day, and that there already were far more persons attached to every ambulance than was necessary. The following experiences of a surgeon, who appears to be a brave fellow, with an ambulance under fire are graphically narrated. After giving an account of a first attempt to get to the front, which failed, he continues—

"After breakfast, at 12 o'clock, we started a second time for the redoubt, where we heard that there were several wounded men, who had been lying untended since 8 in the morning. We halted our ambulance at the point where the road to Villejuif is intersected by that leading to the fort. Some shells had already fallen at this point. Two horses had been struck, one was dead, the other with his entrails protruding was tearing up the ground with his hoof; occasionally he tried to rise, but he was too weak, his head each time fell back on the footpath which ran alongside the road. Without a cry the poor beast made effort after effort, covering the ground with blood, which poured from his wound each time he moved. One would have thought that in his agony he was trying to kill himself. We left our ambulance here and walked on towards the redoubt. When we reached it we were told to go forward, as the wounded were behind the rampart of earth which had been pierced for the cannon. We did so, and we found two artilleryman, over whom a cloak had been thrown, and who were uttering lamentable groans. Behind them all the other soldiers who were in the redoubt were lying down with their muskets between their legs. At this moment the fire of the enemy recommenced. We could hear the shells whistling over our heads, and we saw them burst on the road by which we had just passed. All of a sudden a voice cried, 'Down.' It was that of the sentinel whose business it was to watch the line of smoke issuing from the enemy's guns. We had only time to throw ourselves on the ground when a shell fell on the fort, and, bursting, covered us with dust. I now approached one of the wounded to aid my carriers in placing him on a handbarrow. 'Oh, my arm,' he cried when I touched his shoulder. I put my hand lower. 'Oh, my leg,' it was then. The same shell had torn the flesh off one of his arms, and fractured his leg. We did not know how to lift him, when again came the cry, 'Down.' The space between the earthworks was so crowded that I did not know where to throw myself. 'Here, here,' cried the second artilleryman, who was a mass of torn flesh, and he crawled on one side. The shell burst close by a bench where General Vinoy had been sitting. He was now crouching on our right among the riflemen who were beneath the earthwork. When the smoke cleared away the bench had disappeared. 'They are firing on you,' cried an artilleryman, 'hoist your red cross.' An officer, however, told us that we must not do this without the permission of the general. We again attempted to get the wounded man on the barrow when several shells fell in quick succession. We had only just time to throw ourselves on the ground. A horse by my side was killed. Our redoubt could not reply. The mitrailleuses had fallen back towards the Saguet Mill. Almost all of our cannon had been rendered unserviceable, our horses were killed, and we had no ammunition. Our sole defence was the riflemen lying in the ditch before the redoubt; but they did not dare fire, because if the enemy had known they were there they would have been shelled. Had the Prussians attempted an assault they would have been useful. I began to think that my last hour had arrived, when all of a sudden the Fort of Bicêtre commenced firing over our heads at the enemy's batteries, and forced them to withdraw. One only remained, which continued to shell the road to our redoubt. It was impossible for us to get our wounded out that way. I asked an officer whether there was no other road 'I know no more than you,' he replied. The lieutenant, however, who commanded the Sapeurs called out to us to come down into the ditch, and that his men would open a way for us. Whilst we were waiting I saw one soldier lying without his head, and another with his intestines literally cut out of his stomach. The other corpses—so I heard—had been thrown into the ditch. I had an opera glass with me, and I tried to watch the Prussians through it. 'You don't want a lorgnette to see them,' said an artilleryman, 'look through this embrasure.' I did so, and distinctly saw four Prussian batteries and cavalry with faggots on their saddle-bows—no doubt to be used to fill up the ditch in case of an assault. The path which the sappers had been cutting for us was now ready. It was little more than a ladder, but we managed to get our wounded down it. They uttered deep moans every moment, for they must have been terribly shaken. We went along the ditch, walking over the riflemen; the enemy's sharpshooters fired several times at us, but we reached at last the place where we had left our ambulance without accident."

Speaking of ambulances reminds me that Dr. Evans, the leading spirit of the American ambulance, the man whose speciality it was to have drawn more royal teeth, and to have received more royal decorations than any other human being, has vanished, leaving the care of the ambulance to others. His strategical move to the rear has greatly amused his fellow countrymen. Mr. Washburne informs me that there are still about 250 Americans here of whom about 40 are women. Some of them remain to look after their homes, others out of curiosity. "I regard," said an American lady to me to-day, who had been in a Southern city, Vicksburg, if I remember rightly, when it was under fire; "the bombardments as the finest and most interesting effort of pyrotechnical skill, and I want to see if you Europeans have developed this art as fully as we have, which I doubt."

Sunday, Oct. 2.

I wrote to General Trochu yesterday to ask him to allow me to accompany him outside the walls to witness military operations. His secretary has sent me a reply to-day regretting that the general cannot comply with my request. The correspondent of the *Morning Post* interviewed the secretary yesterday on the same subject, but was informed that as no *laisser passer* was recognised by the Mobiles, and as General Trochu had himself been arrested, the Government would not take upon itself the responsibility of granting them. This is absurd, for I hear that neither the general nor any of his staff have been fired upon or arrested during the last week. The French military mind is unable to understand that the world will rather credit the testimony of impartial neutrals than official bulletins. As far as correspondents are concerned, they are worse off under the Republic than even under the Empire.

I sent you yesterday M. Louis Blanc's appeal to the people of England. Its tone is declamatory and rhetorical, and I am inclined to think that the people of England are but a Richard Doe and that in reality it is addressed to the Parisians. M Blanc asks England in Paris to bear witness that the windows of the Louvre are being stuffed with sandbags to preserve the treasures within from the risks of a bombardment. I do so with pleasure. I cannot, however, bear him out in his assertions respecting the menacing calm of Paris, and the indomitable attitude of its National Guards. M. Blanc, like most of his countrymen, mistakes the wish for the will, words for deeds, promises for performances. What has happened here, and what is happening? The forts are manned with sailors, who conscientiously fire off their cannon. A position has been lost. Two sorties consisting of troops and armed peasants have been driven back. The National Guard does duty on the ramparts, drills in the streets, offers crowns to the statue of Strasburg, wears a uniform, and announces that it has made a pact with death. I sincerely trust that they may distinguish themselves, but they have not had an opportunity to do so. Not one of them has as yet honoured his draft on death. Behind their forts, their troops, their crowd of peasants, and their ramparts, they boast of what they will do. If they do really bury themselves beneath the ruins of their capital they will be entitled to the admiration of history, but as yet they are civilians of the present and heroes of the future. Noisy blusterers may be brave men. I have no doubt there are many in Paris ready to die for their country. I can, however, only deal with facts, and I find that the Parisians appear to rely for safety upon everything except their own valour. One day it is the army of the Loire; another day it is some mechanical machine; another day dissensions among the Prussian generals, another day the intervention of Russia or Austria. In the meantime, clubs denounce the Government: club orators make absurd and impracticable speeches, the Mayor changes the names of streets, and inscribes Liberté, Egalité, and Fraternité on the public buildings. The journals of all colours, with only one or two exceptions, are filled with lies and bombast, and the people believe the one and admire the other. The Minister of the Interior placards the walls with idle proclamations, and arrests Bonapartists. Innocent neutrals are mobbed as Prussian spies, and the only prisoners that we see are French soldiers on their way to be shot for cowardice. Nothing is really done to force the Prussians to raise the siege, although the defenders exceed in number the besiegers. How can all this end? In a given time provisions and ammunition will be exhausted, and a capitulation must ensue. I wish with all my heart that the hosts of Germany may meet with the same fate as befell the army of Sennacherib; but they are not likely to be killed or forced to retreat by speeches, pacts with death, sentimental appeals, and exaggerated abuse.

The *Temps* calculates that our loss on Friday amounted to about 500 wounded and 400 killed. The object of the sortie was to blow up a bridge over the Seine, and to rouse the courage of the Parisians by obtaining a marked success at a point where the Prussians were not supposed to be in force. Neither end was attained, and consequently we are greatly depressed. Count Bismarck has not condescended to send a reply to the Corps Diplomatique, much to the disgust of that estimable body.

The result of the pryings of the Government into the papers of their predecessors has as yet only disclosed the facts, that most of the conspiracies against the Empire were got up by the police, and that the Emperor bribed porters and postmen to open letters. His main object seems to have been to get hold of the letters of his Ministers to their mistresses. The fourth livraison of the Tuileries papers contains the report of a spy on the doings of the Russian M. A—. This gentleman lost some document, and observes that it can only be his Prussian colleague who stole it from him. Such is diplomacy. The weather is beautiful. Women and children are making holiday in the streets. The inner line of barricades is nearly finished.

A report in the *Journal Officiel* states that all the Mobiles have Chassepots, and that 280,000 muskets of different kinds, chiefly "tabatière," have been distributed among the Gardes Nationales, and 20,000 to the Francs-tireurs. There are still 10,000 on hand. The *Journal Officiel* contains two pages of extracts from the Préfets, in reply to a letter addressed to them at the commencement of July by the Minister of the Interior, asking them to report upon the feeling of the country with respect to war. These extracts show that in the opinion of the Préfets the nation was prepared to support the policy of the Government, but was not enthusiastic for war.

Sunday Evening.

The news of the fall of Strasburg and Toul was received by the Government here this morning, and has just been made public. "In falling," says M. Gambetta, "they cast a glance towards Paris to affirm once more the unity and indivisibility of the Republic; and they leave us as a legacy the duty to deliver them, the honour to revenge them." The boulevards were crowded, and everyone seemed as much astonished as if they had never believed this double disaster to be possible. Many refused to credit the news. *L'Electeur Libre* proposes to meet the emergency by sending "virile missionaries into the provinces to organise a levy *en masse*, to drive from our territory the impious hordes which are overrunning it." These missionaries would, I presume, go to their posts in balloons. It never seems to occur to anyone here that the authority of a Parisian dropping down from the clouds in a parachute in any province would be unlisted. The right of Paris to rule France is a dictum so unquestioned in the minds of the Parisians, that their newspapers are now urging the Government to send new men to Tours to oust those who were sent before the commencement of the siege. It occurs to no one that the 38 million of Frenchmen outside Paris may be of opinion that the centralization of all power in the hands of the most corrupt and frivolous capital in the universe has had its share in reducing France to her present desperate condition, and may be resolved to assert their claim to have a voice in the conduct of the public affairs. The Parisians regard all provincials as helots, whose sole business it is to hear and to obey. If the result to France of her disasters could be to free her at once from the domination of the Emperor and of Paris, she would in the end be the gainer by them.

I hear that General Vinoy expresses himself very satisfied with the soldierly bearing of the Mobiles who were under fire on Friday. It was far better, he says, than he expected. He ascribes the failure of his sortie to the forts having fore warned the Prussians by their heavy firing between three and four o'clock in the morning. M. de Rohan "delegate of the democracy of England," has written a long letter to M. Jules Favre informing him that a friend who has arrived from London (!) has brought news of an immense meeting which has been held in favour of France, and holds that this meeting represents the opinion of the whole of England. M. Jules Favre, in his reply, expresses his sincere thanks "for the sentiments which have been so nobly expressed in the name of the English nation." The correspondence occupies two columns in the *Journal Officiel*. M. de Rohan's residence in England is, I should imagine, in the vicinity of Tooley-street.

Monday Morning, Oct. .

The *Journal Officiel* contains a decree ordering the statue of Strasburg, on the Place de la Concorde, to be replaced by one in bornze. No war news.—*Daily News.*

MORE NEWS BY BALLOON.

The following communications from the *Pall Mall Gazette's* correspondent in Paris reached by balloon mail :—

Sunday, Sept. 25.—Every one quiet and orderly. The "Guardians of the Public Peace," close shaved, and looking something between the monk and the sailor, made their appearance. These ex-members of the old executive force have exchanged their hirsute appendages for the national colours, and walk about unarmed. The public are quite enchanted with Jules Favre, who has received flattering addresses to compensate him for his patriotic suffering; his recital of his interview with Count Bismarck has been read with avidity, and is universally, as far as Paris is concerned, approved of. We learn that while the two eminent statesmen were trying to find a basis of negotiation, Von Moltke was seated in a corner reading "Little Dorrit." There is a sort of signal panic now and every one who shows a light in the attics is suspected of communicating with the enemy. One old woman, who was really engaged in making lint, says the *Debats* in a leader, was on the point of being strangled, when it was discovered that the red and green signals plainly visible from the streets were made by an unconscious parrot, the poor old lady's sole companion. In another instance an aged citizen, recently married to a charming young wife, was suddenly dragged from his bed by National Guards, and passed the remainder of the night in the watch house. His wife's Abigail had placed a couple of candles in her window as a signal to some one who sighed at the feet of her mistress, and hence the error. The affair had a still more comic turn for all but the husband, who was released next morning. There are few advertisements in the papers, but I see that a certain tradesman offers to supply citizens with sand at so much the square yard as a preservative against bombs. The editor of *Figaro* declares he would as soon receive a shell in the abdomen as that operations should be delayed, and the blockade continued. There has been little or no firing to-day, but at nightfall there was a fearful blaze to the north, where woods and villages had been handed over to the flames.

Monday, Sept. 26, was another holiday. Gambetta says that he has 500,000 men under arms, and that the besieged is much larger than the attacking force. The peasants who come into Paris from the vicinity of the Prussian lines and the prisoners who miraculously escape declare that the Germans are starving and in rags, and demand to return home. Here enthusiasm does not flag, and every man who can handle a musket is armed and ready for the fray. The young soldiers have made remarkable progress, and rather look down upon the line, which has everywhere been defeated. A dismal procession passed through the streets to-day in the shape of some twenty deserters, who were paraded wearing their great coats turned inside out, képis reversed, and their hands tied behind their backs. Round the neck of each man hung a placard with "Coward" written on it, and inviting all honest citizens to spit in the face of these runaways. An escort of infantry kept citizens at a distance which did not permit them to prove their honesty. It is supposed that this example will encourage men to do better. New republican coins are announced as forthcoming, with Liberty, Fraternity, and Equality on one side, and bearing the legend "Dieu protège la France," which shows faith in the ulterior designs of Providence. It was generally expected that the Prussians would have attacked last night, but they were quiet. It is supposed that a large force is being massed at Versailles, and that early some morning a rush will be made on the Point du Johr, which lies not to the east but to the extreme west of Paris between the forts of Mont Valerien and Issy.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.—The Government received despatches from Tours to-day by means of a courier who got through the enemy's lines. We learn that Count Bismarck's pretensions have aroused the ire of the provinces, and the army of the Loire is almost ready to march. Confidence is quite restored, and the popular idea is that the Prussians can nowhere succeed in getting their guns into position to attack the outlying forts in consequence of the manner in which their pieces are dismounted by the naval gunners. One naval gunner can put a shell into a hat every time at 4,000 yards: this you may believe implicitly —*we* do. The Prussians certainly remain very quiet, and are not wasting their ammunition. Hardly a shot has been fired for a couple of days. This afternoon Paris was startled at beholding a huge column of black smoke towering over the city, and finally spreading itself out in dense wreaths. An immense quantity of petroleum had taken fire just as it was about to be buried; what occasioned the accident has not yet transpired. The people are much dissatisfied with the conduct of the butchers, who, objecting to the price fixed by the Government, have in many instances closed their shops. It will soon become dangerous to trifle with the public in matters of food. A story is told of a grocer having demanded fifty centimes for a red herring; the purchaser cried out against this extortion, and down came the National Guards on the grocer (who also belonged to the force), his shop was closed, and the herring or corps du délit was nailed to the shutters amid public applause. It was next to impossible to procure meat this morning, but as the saying was during the first Revolution, it is dangerous to play with a hungry national tiger. Another sample of Imperial correspondence has been published, from which it is made clear beyond doubt that most of the announcements made by the Count of Palikao were wittingly false; that Baron Jérôme David, the Arcadian leader, was in the pay of the Emperor; and that M. Rouher wrote Marshal MacMahon's proclamations. Great exasperation is felt against King William and his henchman; and a paper called the *Combat*, edited by Felix Pyat, has opened a subscription for a *fusil d'honneur* (?) to be given to the man who shall shoot the pious monarch. A letter in *Figaro* talks about an American company which is to be raised, if Government will find sufficient capital, for the purpose of bringing in Count Otto Bismarck either dead or alive; if captured alive, the company to have the privilege of exhibiting the Count in a case. The capital continues to enjoy the most profound tranquillity, and a deputation of British correspondents waited on M. Jules Favre yesterday to ask for some special facilities for making known the creditable attitude of the capital, the order which reigns, and the determination of parties to hush their animosities until after the departure of the Prussians. The Minister was courteous, and promised to consider the matter. At present we can only write the shortest of notes on the thinnest of paper, with no certainty of our letters being taken up at all in the balloons which carry despatches. Barricades are being carefully constructed for an inner line, of defence; and you may form some idea of the intensity of the martial fever from the fact that the chiffonniers, or rag and bone finders, and the bum bailiffs, are creating special corps. A juvenile corps, 2,000 strong of lads between the ages of twelve and fifteen, has also been raised, and to all appearances the defence of the capital will be as vigorous as that of the other fortified towns of France.

Monday, Oct. 3.—Having just received notice that there is the possibility of sending a letter in a quarter of an hour, I write a few hurried lines, as there is much doubt as to the arrival of the epistles which correspondents send by balloon. Paris itself is quiet, and the people, confident in the powers of the Republic, are determined to fight to the last. Every attempt made by ultra demagogues to disturb the Provisional Government has failed, and there is a tacit understanding now that all party quarrels shall be laid aside until after the war. Though the National Guards and Mobiles are not pulling very well together I have come to the conclusion that the professional jealousies between the two corps will not have any serious result. In the encounters which have taken place outside the walls the line has not behaved well, and severe examples have been made, but with the Mobiles the case is different. Their conduct in face of the enemy has been unimpeachable, and I have only heard of one instance of a moblot having committed a gross breach of discipline—he was shot yesterday morning for rape and robbery. On Friday last there was severe fighting in the neighbourhood of Villejuif, Chevilly, and Hay. A strong reconnaissance was made by the French, who tumbled as usual into a kind of ambush, and were driven back with heavy loss. As far as we can learn, however, the Germans also suffered considerably, as some of the outlying forts took part in the engagement, and did great execution in the ruined villages, behind whose walls the enemy had taken up his position. The battlefield remained in the hands of the Germans, who speak highly of the courage of the French soldiers, but say that they are badly led, and further that they were well aware that this sortie was about to be made, as they had received notice of it from friends in Paris. Saturday and Sunday were quiet, and, in fact, there was an armistice yesterday, during which the dead were buried.

We are very badly off here for meat, as there is some difficulty between the butchers and the Government. I rather suspect that the sheep and cattle have been dying for want of proper food, and that there is a scarcity which is beginning to be severely felt.

Paris was much grieved yesterday to learn the fall of Toul and Strasburg and the statue of the latter town is to be cast in bronze in memory of Uhrich's heroic defence.

Thursday, the republican's New Year's Day, or 1st Vendemiaire, threatened to be stormy but blew over quietly. The clubs and other republican paraphernalia announced a manifestation in front of the Hotel de Ville, to force Government in a peaceful way.

COUNT BISMARCK AND M. FAVRE.

The following Circular has been addressed by Count Bismarck to the North German Embassies and Legations :—

"Ferrieres, Sept. 27.

"The report of M. Jules Favre, presented to his colleagues after our interview on the 21st September, causes me to address to your Excellency a communication which will give you a correct idea of what passed between us. Upon the whole, I cannot but admit that M. Favre has endeavoured to convey an accurate account of the transaction. If he has not fully succeeded in so doing, his errors are sufficiently explained by the length of our interviews and the circumstances under which they were held. With regard to the drift of his entire argument, I ought, however, to observe that the primary topic of our conversations was not the conclusion of peace, but of an armistice, which was to precede it. As to our terms of peace, I expressly declared to M. Favre that I should state the frontier we should claim only after the principle of cession of territory had been publicly conceded by France. In connexion with this the formation of a new Moselle district, with the arrondissements of Saarbruck, Chateau Salins, Saargemund, Metz, and Thionville was alluded to by me as an arrangement included in our intentions, but I have not renounced the right of making such further demands as may be calculated to indemnify us for the sacrifices which a continuance of the war will entail. M. Favre called Strasburg the key of the house, leaving it doubtful which house he meant. I replied that Strasburg was the key of our house, and we therefore objected to leave it in foreign hands. Our first conversation, in Chateau Haute Maison, near Montry, was confined to an abstract inquiry into the general characteristics of the past and present ages. M. Favre's only pertinent remark on this occasion was, that they would pay any sum, "*tout l'argent que nous avons*," but declined any cession of territory. Upon my declaring such cession to be indispensable, he said, in that case, it would be useless to open negotiations for peace; and he argued on the supposition that to cede territory would humiliate—nay, dishonour France. I failed to convince him that terms such as France had obtained from Italy and demanded from Germany, without even the excuse of previous war—terms which France would have undoubtedly imposed upon us had we been defeated, and in which nearly every war had resulted down to the latest times—could have nothing dishonouring in themselves to a country vanquished after a gallant struggle, and that the honour of France was of no other quality or nature than the honour of all other countries. M. Favre likewise declined to see that, as a question of honour, the present restoration of Strasburg would be on a par with the former restoration of Landau and Sarrelouis, and that the honour of France was just as little bound up with the unlawful conquests of Louis XIV. as it had been with those of the First Republic or the First Empire. Our conversations took a more practical turn at Ferrieres, where they referred to the question of an armistice. Such having been their exclusive theme at that place disproves the assertion that I refused an armistice under any conditions. M. Favre doing me, on this and other occasions, the honour of making me express my own personal notions—for instance '*il faudrait un armistice et je n'en veux à aucun prix*,' and such like—compels me to rectify his allegations. I never, in conversations of this kind, speak of myself as according or denying anything, but only communicate the intentions and demands of the Government whose business I have to transact. In this conversation we both were of opinion that an armistice might be concluded, to give the French nation an opportunity of electing a Representative Assembly, which alone would be in a position so far to strengthen the title to power possessed by the existing Government as to render it possible for us to conclude with them a peace valid in accordance with the rules of international law. I remarked that to an army in the midst of a victorious career an armistice is always injurious; that in the present instance, more particularly, it would give France time to reorganize her troops and to make defensive preparations, and that, therefore, I could not accord an armistice without some military equivalent being conceded to us. I mentioned as such the surrender of the fortresses obstructing our communications with Germany; because, if by an armistice we were to be detained in France longer than was absolutely necessary, we must insist upon increased means of bringing up provisions. I referred to Strasburg, Toul, and some less important places. Concerning Strasburg, I urged that the crowning of the *glacis* having been accomplished, the conquest of that place might be shortly anticipated, and that we therefore thought ourselves entitled to demand that that garrison should surrender as prisoners of war. The garrisons of the other places would be allowed free retreat. Paris was another difficulty. Having completely enclosed this city, we could permit it renewed intercourse with the rest of France only if the importation of fresh provisions thereby rendered possible did not weaken our own military position and retard the date at which we might hope to starve out the place. Having consulted the military authorities and taken His Majesty's commands, I therefore ultimately submitted the following alternative :—'Either the fortified place of Paris is to be given into our hands by the surrender of a commanding portion of the works, in which case we are ready to allow Paris renewed intercourse with the country, and to permit the provisioning of the town; or, the fortified place of Paris not being given into our hands, we shall keep it invested during the armistice, which latter would otherwise result in Paris being able to oppose us at its expiry, reinforced by fresh supplies, and strengthened by new defences.' M. Favre peremptorily declined handing over any portion of the works of Paris, and also refused the surrender of the Strasburg garrison as prisoners of war. He, however, promised to take the opinion of his colleagues at Paris respecting the other alternative under which the military *status quo* before Paris was to be maintained. Accordingly, the programme which M. Favre brought to Paris as the result of our conversations, and which was rejected there, contained nothing as to the future conditions of peace. It only included an armistice of from a fortnight to three weeks, to be granted on the following conditions, in order to enable the election of a National Assembly to be held :—Firstly, in and before Paris the maintenance of the military *status quo*; secondly, in and before Metz the continuance of hostilities within a circle hereafter to be more accurately defined; thirdly, the surrender of Strasburg with its garrison, and the evacuation of Toul and Bitsche, their garrisons being accorded free retreat. I believe our conviction that this was a very acceptable offer will be shared by all neutral Cabinets. If the French Government has not availed itself of this opportunity for having a National Assembly elected in all parts of France, those occupied by us not excepted, this indicates a resolve to prolong the difficulties which prevent the conclusion of a valid peace, and to ignore the voice of the French people. From all we see here the conviction is forced upon us, as it no doubt is likewise upon the rulers at Paris, that free and unbiassed general elections will yield a majority in favour of peace. I request your Excellency to communicate this circular to the Government to which you are accredited.

"BISMARCK."

The following letter was forwarded by M. Favre to Count Bismarck :—

"Monsieur le Comte,—Le Corps Diplomatique present à Paris me charge de demander à votre Excellence d'etre prevenu en cas de bombardement et mis à meme de s'eloigner de la ville. Il voudrait aussi pouvoir une fois par semaine faire partir un courrier, exclusivement diplomatique, en acceptant toutes les precautions que votre Excellence croirait devoir prendre. En transmettant ce double vœu à votre Excellence je la prie d'agreer les sentiments de haute consideration avec lesquels j'ai l'honneur d'etre, son tres humble et tres obeissant serviteur, "JULES FAVRE."

Count Bismarck returned the following reply :—

"Ferrières, Sept. 26.

"Monsieur le Ministre,—In reply to the letter I have had the honour to receive from you to-day, I regret that military considerations forbid my making any communications respecting the time and manner of an attack on the fortress of Paris. To permit letters to pass to and from a besieged fortress is not generally thought to be in accordance with usages of war. We shall allow open letters of diplomatic agents, provided their contents are not at variance with our military interests, to be forwarded, but I cannot recognize nor defer to the opinion of those who should regard the interior of the Paris ramparts and redoubts during a siege as a proper place for the carrying on of diplomatic intercourse. This opinion seems to be shared by the neutral Governments, whose representatives have removed to Tours.

"Accept renewed expressions of distinguished esteem, with which I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient servant,

"BISMARCK."

Ferrières, Oct. 1.

From reports in the public journals, it appears that the delegation of the French Government in Tours have officially announced that the undersigned had declared to M. Favre that Prussia would continue the war, and reduce France to the position of a Power of second rank. Although such an expression could only be intended to influence circles unacquainted with the language used in international negotiations, and ignorant of the geography of France, still, the circumstance that this official announcement bears the signatures of Messrs. Cremieux, Glais-Bizoin, and Fourichon—gentlemen belonging to the Government of a great European Power—induces me to request your Excellency to put it in a proper light in your official intercourse. In my interview with M. Favre, the question of the condition of peace was not at all formally considered. At his repeated request, I communicated to the French Minister in general outlines the same views which formed the principal topic of the circular dated Meaux, September 16. Demands exceeding those therein contained have never yet in any way been made by me. The cession of Strasburg and Metz, which we seek in territorial connexion, implies a reduction of French territory equal in area to the increase through Savoy and Nice, while the population of these provinces obtained from Italy is about three-quarters of a million larger. When it is considered that France, according to the census of 1866, numbers 38 millions of inhabitants without Algiers, and, with Algiers now furnishing an essential part of the French war forces, 42 millions, it is palpable that a decrease therein of three-quarters of a million effects no change in the importance of France as against foreign countries, while it leaves to that great empire the same elements of power, the possession whereof in the Oriental and Italian wars enabled it to exercise so decisive an influence on the destiny of Europe. These few points will suffice to successfully oppose logical facts to the exaggerations of the proclamation of the 24th ult. I only add that in conversation with M. Favre I expressly directed his attention to these views, and I need not assure your Excellency that I refrained from every offensive allusion to the consequences of the present war on the future position of France as a great power of the world. BISMARCK.

GENERAL DUCROT BREAKING HIS PAROLE.

The *Times* was requested to publish the following statement :—

"Ferrières, Sept. 29, 1870.

"The French General Ducrot, taken prisoner at Sedan, had pledged his word of honour to proceed thence to Pont-à-Mousson and to report himself there in order to be sent on as a prisoner to Germany.

"Interpreting his word of honour in a Jesuitical manner, General Ducrot did, indeed, travel in his carriage to Pont-à-Mousson, but did not surrender himself there. He has, on the contrary, fled to Paris.

"When we see other officers serve there with one who has despicably broken his word, we can only regard it as a bad sign for the value attached in the French army to the notions of honour. It is natural that, in consequence of this experience, the word of a French officer can henceforth only be less thought of on the part of Germany, and that the consideration hitherto shown to captive French officers will have to be essentially restricted. The contrary would evidently be foolish weakness."

THE *Debats* of the 27th Sept. describes the reception by the Parisians of 21 young soldiers of the 27th Regiment, encamped at Courbevoie, who on hearing the first discharges of artillery, took to flight in all directions. They were conducted to prison on foot through the streets with their hands tied behind their backs, their coats turned inside out, and their caps with the peaks behind, while round their necks was hung a large placard, bearing their name and adding, "This coward fled before the enemy. One may spit in his face." The street urchins did not fail to act on this permission, and some of the prisoner's faces were covered with saliva. They mostly held their heads down and seemed in consternation at the epithets of "cowards, runaways, deserters," which were showered on them. There were also cries for shooting them, but they were happily protected by soldiers, who with difficulty protected them from the fury of the populace.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Oct. 8.)

THE "ROMAN QUESTION" ANSWERED BY ROME.

The Roman plébiscite was, it appears, taken in this form:—An "Aye" and "No" was requested to this assertion:—"We desire union with the kingdom of Italy under the Constitutional Monarchial Government of King Victor Emanuel and his successors." To this affirmation in Rome itself there were 40,805 ayes, and 46 noes, "including the votes of the Leonine City." In the same way, the vote for annexation in the provinces may be said to have been given *nem. con.* in the affirmative, the negative votes being too few to be worth mentioning. The success is somewhat *too* complete, as the priests, if they had voted, would alone have given a much larger minority than this.

"A LITTLE FRENCH SUCCESS."

There has been a little French success at Toury, north of Orleans. On Sunday, General Longfine drove the Prussian advanced posts out of Artheney, and reported that they were concentrated in considerable force at Toury (some 60 miles south of Paris), where they had collected large herds of cattle. On Wednesday General Reyan reported that he had advanced towards Toury with three brigades of cavalry and infantry and three-and-a-half batteries of artillery. General Ressayre's brigade turned the village of Toury on the right, and the German cavalry, numbering from 4,000 to 5,000, supported by 2,000 infantry, were compelled to make a hasty retreat towards Paris. The French continued the pursuit for four or five hours, and then desisted through fatigue, but they captured a herd of cattle and caused the evacuation of Pithiviers by the Germans. It is a matter of no importance, except that the drooping French spirits are revived by anything that is not a defeat.

THE BABY MURDERER.

An appeal has been forwarded to the Home Secretary by Mr. Mayo, the solicitor for the condemned baby-murderess Margaret Waters, who is at present ordered for execution on Tuesday next, asking for a reprieve and commutation of sentence. Mr. Mayo expresses his conviction that the woman Warters had no intention to murder the child or any other child entrusted to her care,—but why should Mr. Mayo's private conviction weigh anything against the verdict of the jury which tried the case? Mr. Mayo says that it was the woman Ellis, and not Waters, who actually gave laudanum to the children, which certainly goes to show Ellis ought not to have got off with eighteen months' imprisonment, but not in any way to show that Waters should escape the execution of the sentence passed upon her. We believe and trust that Mr. Bruce will pay no attention to this memorial. No sort of murder is so loathsome as the murder which is committed in the way of trade, and if this is not to be punished with the extreme sentence of the law, no kind of murder can be.

"WHEN BALLOON MEETS BALLOON."

There is a regular Münchausen story in a Belgian paper called the *Nouvelles du Jour* about the grappling of a French and Prussian balloon before Paris on September 30 (yesterday week). M. Nadar's balloon, the *Intrépide*, encountered, it seems, on the outskirts of Paris a balloon which hoisted French colours, and then began firing at the *Intrépide*. The *Intrépide* very nearly collapsed; but M. Nadar scrambled up into the netting in the most gallant way, and managed to stop the gap. He then began firing into the Prussian balloon, which had by this time hoisted the Prussian flag, and while M. Nadar's balloon rose again, the Prussian balloon fell like a stone among the Prussian pickets. The *Intrépide*, of course, took its flight into Paris, and probably lived happily ever afterwards. This amazing story is said to be confirmed by one of Dr. Russell's letters, dated September 30,—in which, however, he only relates how two balloons, grappling together, were seen to fall suddenly, and to fall together,—an account which does not at all confirm that of the Brussels journal. If the story be true, M. Nadar will certainly deserve to be called one of "the powers of the air," if not precisely their prince.

THE REDS.

The Revolutionists of Lyons have devised a scheme for saving France—by first ruining it. The proposal they make,—which is signed by leaders of great influence in the regular Red circles,—Saigne, Bakounine, Richard, and others,—is to abolish and wholly ignore the so-called Government; to replace all the courts of justice by "the justice of the people;" to suspend the payment of the taxes, and of all mortgages, and of all private debts; to replace the taxes by contributions of federated communes, levied first on the rich,—and to throw all the administrative power into the hands of committees of public safety,—each committee of the capital of a department sending two delegates to form the Revolutionary Committee of Public Safety of France, which is to meet at Lyons. "This convention," say the signataries, "if supported by the entire people, will save France." "*If* supported by the entire people,"—do these fanatics know facts from dreams? The whole peasantry of France, and the whole middle class, would welcome the German occupation rather than admit it, and of the remainder of the people perhaps one-tenth would think it looked very fine at first sight. In truth, they might just as well propose to save France by universal suicide. However, social anarchy becomes more threatening every day. Two of the signataries to this violent document—M. Saigne and M. Richard—have been arrested, but this sort of thing bursts out again and again even with more violence. Germany may yet regret that she did not make peace while it was possible to leave behind her a nation, and not a human maelstrom.

BISMARCK SNUBS RUSSELL.

Count Bismarck has administered a curiously ferocious snub to the *Times'* correspondent, Dr. Russell, for his report on what he understood to be good authority of the details of the conversation between the French Emperor and the King of Prussia after Sedan,—to one remark in which,—the remark assuming that the French were defeated by Prince Frederick Charles's Army, then before Metz, which would have implied a portentous ignorance on the Emperor's part of the military situation,—we called attention last week. Count Bismarck in a telegraphic despatch signed by himself states peremptorily that Dr. Russell, the *Times'* correspondent's report of the conversation between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia after Sedan is founded on "pure invention,"—a telegram which, though included amongst Mr. Reuter's regular despatches, the *Times* would not publish and never laid before its readers. The policy of the French newspapers in never publishing news disagreeable to themselves or to their countrymen has been ridiculed severely by the *Times*, but appears to be closely imitated by it when the motive comes home to itself. Had not its readers a *right* to know that the account of this conversation which they had read was impugned on the highest authority? Right or no right, it was disagreeable to the *Times* to enlighten them, and they were not enlightened, at least by it. But why was Count Bismarck so superfluously unpleasant in his choice of terms for the contradiction? It would look very much as if he really has an object in screening Napoleon III. from hostile criticism and ridicule.

THE FRENCH ARMY, OR WHAT IS LEFT OF IT.

There is at last some real sign of the Army of the Loire. General de la Motte Rouge seems to be pretty certainly at the head of some 50,000 (the accounts say 80,000, but they are always exaggerated) we fear very poorly disciplined troops, only imperfectly armed,—some, indeed, with Chassepots, some with converted Miniés (the *tabatières* or tobacco-boxes), and some with unconverted Miniés. General Chalron is under him "at the head of the 15th Army Corps," and General Charrette, late of the Pontifical Zouaves, has offered his services to organize a corps from the companies of Francs-tireurs. There is also still talk of an Army of Lyons, and troops there certainly are in Lyons as well as strong fortifications; but the military organization there is all thrown out by the arrest of the commander, General Mazure, who seems to have displayed what was, or was thought to be, a culpable want of energy in his work, and was consequently arrested and removed by the prefect of Lyons, M. Chellemel-Lacour. This arrest of General Mazure has introduced troubles again at Tours, where Admiral Fourichon, who was the delegated Secretary for War,—General Le Flo being shut up in Paris,—offended by the arrest of his friend, has resigned that office. General Le Fort is to succeed Admiral Fourichon, but altogether it must be admitted that the Provisional Government is a good deal divided in itself, and not by any means sure of its hold on France. If the Constituent Assembly which is to meet to-morrow week (October 16) at Tours can only be tolerably unanimous and firm, the Government will gain enormously by its convocation. At present matters are "all abroad," and the so-called delegates at Tours only exercise, at most, a gentle moral influence on French affairs.

WHAT CULLEN AND MANNING SAY OF THE CHANGE AT ROME.

Cardinal Cullen and Archbishop Manning have each taken notice of the events in Rome, each after his own way. The Cardinal is loud in his horror:—"The Florentine Government, unmindful of treaties, despising the principles of justice and honour, trampling on the most venerable rights, have invaded, without any provocation whatever, and without declaring war, the small remnant of the papal territories which had escaped their rapacity when plundering the States of the Church in 1859." Rome is now in the possession (the Cardinal adds) of "usurping marauders." The Pope is "a prisoner in his own capital," and "our Divine Lord has been insulted in the person of His Vicar." And the good Cardinal also commits himself to the view that the fall of Napoleon III. is a visible divine judgment on him for abandoning the Pope. His decline of power has dated, in Cardinal Cullen's opinion, from the time (1859) when he first espoused the cause of Italy and put pressure upon the Pope,—a statement of an exceedingly precarious nature.

The English Archbishop is, of course, more dignified and self-possessed, and a good deal more skilful, but he is hardly less keen in the cause. He took his text last Sunday from the account of Pilate,—"And Pilate seeing that he prevailed nothing, but that rather tumult was made, taking water, washed his hands before the people, saying, 'I am innocent;'" and drew an elaborate parallel between Pilate's protest of personal irresponsibility and the King of Italy's, as given in the letter in which he assures the Pope that he is compelled to interfere for the peace of Italy. The Archbishop talks of the annexation as a theft,—a sin against the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal." Does he seriously think the Papal States are the property of the Pope?

THE BAZEILLES CONTROVERSY.

We have had during the week two fresh lights on the horrible Bazeilles business, in a remarkable letter addressed by Hermann Voget to the *Frankfort Zeitung* of the 27th September, and translated in the *Times* of this day week, and in a letter certainly not less remarkable published in the *Daily News* of Thursday last, by one of its special correspondents, who had just been investigating the truth to the best of his power. Herr Voget admits the deliberate burning of the village, but says it was the only possible means to save the Bavarians from a fearful fire poured upon them from the windows of the houses. He describes cases of deliberate burning on both sides, and seems to think that the savagery of the French and the Bavarians was about equal, the latter being, however, only vengeance for the former. The *Daily News'* correspondent's account is much more unfavourable to the Germans. He says, for instance:—"A woman of independent means, named Ducheny, was so foully abused by the soldiers—and that phrase is intended to describe the most serious outrage that can be inflicted upon woman—that she died three days afterwards. This fact was attested by the priest, who confessed the woman in her dying moments." . . . . . "In another house two children named Dehaye, one six months and the other eighteen months old, were pitched from the window of the house into the street by the Bavarians, then thrown back again into the house, which was set on fire, and the children burnt; but their parents escaped. A young man named Remy, thirty-two years of age, who had been confined to his bed for two years with a spinal complaint, was bayonetted and killed as he lay on his couch. In another house, a man named Vanchelet, his daughter, his brother-in-law, and his father-in-law were fastened in the cellar and burnt to death." We fear there is no reasonable doubt that before and after Sedan the German Army was guilty of a good deal of brutality, of which there has been little example either before or since.

THE NEWS BY BALLOON.

The balloon posts get out of Paris very easily, but the return to Paris is far more difficult, and it was not till Sunday last that Paris heard of the surrender of Toul and Strasbourg,—nine days after the surrender of Toul, and five after the surrender of Strasbourg. Of course, the news was a great blow to the people, and the tone of some of the letters received since from the inside of the city is less firm and hopeful. The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing on the 3rd October, says:—"With regard to the conduct of the citizens themselves, it is all that could be desired. It is quiet and orderly. Nowhere do you see police, yet nowhere do you see violence. As to their spirits, they go heartily enough about their work, and are ready and willing to do everything they can for the city. But that they are, as a rule, gloomy and depressed, I cannot deny." And the bombardment had not then begun! The internal Government seems to be dealing candidly with Paris, making quite truthful reports, and neither concealing reverses nor exaggerating slight successes. But the Parisians are hoping to have the siege raised by an army of 200,000 Frenchmen, in about a fortnight or three weeks,—we fear a most vain illusion.

The *Daily News'* Paris "Resident," probably an American, who seems by this time to have lost a good deal of his spirits, though despising the Parisians rather more than ever, is justly hard on the young men who escape military service by hooking themselves on to ambulances. He upbraids the Parisians generally thus:—"What has happened here, and what is happening? The forts are manned with sailors, who conscientiously fire off their cannon. A position has been lost. Two sorties consisting of troops and armed peasants have been driven back. The National Guard does duty on the ramparts, drills in the streets, offers crowns to the statue of Strasbourg, wears a uniform, and announces that it has made a pact with death. I sincerely trust that they may distinguish themselves, but they have not had an opportunity to do so. Not one of them has as yet honoured his draft on death." Yet the man hardly understands the mercurial French, who with all their panics and suspicions seem to be brave enough in actual fight, and as yet seem to have behaved just as well as it was possible, in everything but their boasting. Why should any one of them have "honoured his draft on death" till the occasion demanded it?

STRASBURG.

It hardly seems that the defence of either Strasbourg or Toul was protracted as long as it might have been, considering that every week during which their besiegers were occupied, was, or ought to have been, a week gained to the national defence. Strasbourg might clearly have held out another week, and probably General Uhrich would have held out another week but for the pressure put upon him by garrison and residents. A great part of the garrison, on the day that the town was occupied, was found to be very drunk. "It is stated," says the *Times'* correspondent from Strasbourg, "though I did not see it myself, that some of the French soldiers danced to the music of the Prussian bands, as the victorious troops entered the city. Many of them growled, and cursed on seeing the enemy approach; and whole companies who should have marched out of the gates with their arms and piled them outside, broke them savagely on the ground, or hurled them into the moat." "The troops were to march out with the honours of war, only some of them could not walk." There was one breach practicable, "but there were still six feet of water in the principal moat, and no assault could have been attempted till most of the water had been pumped out and the bank blown in." Even the "heroic resistance" of the two French fortresses hitherto taken, has hardly been really heroic, not even obstinate to any high degree. General Uhrich's proclamation announcing the capitulation is very good, but the feeling for his "soldiers," usually a commander's first feeling, is conspicuous by its all but absence. "Thanks to you, too, officers and soldiers," is the only reference to them, while he heaps thanks on the inhabitants, the National and Mobile Guards, the marines, the municipal and civil authorities, the council of defence, and the clergy. To the regular soldiers his address is very cold indeed.

The Strasbourg newspaper editors, at all events, showed pluck. Two daily journals came out regularly throughout the siege and bombardment up to the very day of surrender, and a third was projected, which was to have appeared for the first time the day before the surrender, but was luckily deferred, probably by the circumstances which caused the capitulation. *Le Courrier du Bas Rhin* and *L'Impartial du Rhin* were the two daily journals which continued the work of "public instruction" under the guns and shells of the besiegers, and the journal audaciously projected amidst all that "feu d'enfer" was to have been *Le Républicain de l'Est*. General Werder, however, on occupying Strasbourg, put an end not only to this project, but to the work of the journalists who had braved the bombardment, by forbidding the issue of any printed matter whatever. Probably General Werder thought newspaper combustibles of but a little less dangerous kind than gunpowder.

The great Strasbourg Cathedral has escaped better than any of the buildings near it, but it seems to have been considerably injured, nevertheless. The minute ornamentation of the spire has suffered sadly. The balustrade round the western side of the platform has been carried away, and a section of pillars fallen upon the equestrian statue of King Clovis, reaching from his bridle hand up to his chin, and making him look like a "clerk carrying an overload of ledgers." One shot had entered and injured the organ. The cross at the top of the Cathedral had been bent, and there is a good deal of minor injury, but nothing irremediable. The old stained glass was removed and packed carefully away when the siege became a matter of certainty. The strange old astronomical clock has quite escaped.

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